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THE selection of General ABSALOM BAIRD and Colonel H. C. HASBROUCK, U. S. A., to witness the French Army manoeuvres in September next, gives satisfactory assurance that the United States will be suitably represented.

SPECIAL orders of this week make several changes of stations among the ordnance officers of the Army. With those in other departments already under orders, and those to follow, the Army will be pretty well "on the move" on and for some time after July 1.

THE latest Indian campaign in Arizona has been short, sharp, and decisive, the hostiles having been driven back to the reservation; much of the credit of this is due to Lieutenant C. P. JOHNSON, 10th U. S. Cavalry, an experienced cavalryman, both as an enlisted man and as an officer.

THE *Atlanta* has at last been placed in commission and will be attached to the North Atlantic Station. She left New York on Thursday for Ellis Island to take on powder. From thence she goes to Newport to get her torpedo outfit, and after exercising in Narragansett Bay will actively engage in squadron duty.

A VETERAN company commander, one of whose men deserted because he owed him and others money, says: "Ninety per cent. of the men who desert have the same reason for the act, and Boards of Survey on deserters are advised accordingly." The advice of POLONIUS to LAERTES, "neither a borrower nor a lender be," might, if followed out, cause abatement, but it is the habit of Army men to be generous with their money, even to the extent, occasionally, of injudicious lending.

ON Friday of this week, July 1, the Army drew a long breath of relief, for mileage and transportation funds then became available, and the routine work of the Service, much of which had to be laid over for some time past on account of lack of funds, commenced again in earnest. If the drafts on the year's appropriations could be equalized from month to month, and not made so heavy at the beginning of the fiscal year, then, perhaps, the last end of it would be as good as the first; but that is perhaps hardly practicable when so much has to be laid over from one fiscal year until the commencement of another.

A WRITER in the *Chicago Tribune* sagaciously says: "The managers of the International Military Encampment should appreciate that neither as an International, National, or Interstate encampment will their enterprise avoid being a fiasco, financially and professionally, if they fail to present some feature of attraction other than parades, exhibition drills, sham battles, band concerts, drum corps, and fireworks." Efforts are to be made to give great prominence to rifle practice, which is to be made "the peculiar and original feature of the encampment." Those who use their rifles to shoot with are to be given every chance to do so; those who incline to use them for display only will be shown less favor.

IN a recent court-martial case of an enlisted man tried for insolence to his captain on the target range, Major-General SCHOFIELD well says: "The relations

between officers and men upon the target range necessarily tend toward relaxation of discipline, which must be guarded against with constant care. The most important results to be sought for in rifle practice are steadiness of nerve, equanimity of temper and that perfect coolness, self-control and discipline under all circumstances, without which great efficiency is impossible. These most important objects are liable to be sacrificed to some extent in the effort to gain the temporary honor of best company record." We have noted, of late, a few similar cases throughout the Army, and, deeming the matter one of vital importance to general efficiency, give the case in point due prominence.

THE following changes in the assignment of the West Point graduates have been made since the list published last week was furnished us, and will be found in the order directing the assignments, which appears elsewhere in this number: Pierpont Isham, transferred from Co. A, 3d Inf., to additional, 7th Cav.; James T. Dean, from additional, 14th Inf., to Co. A, 3d Inf.; Marcus D. Cronin, from Co. G to Co. B, 20th Inf.; Alonzo Gray, from Co. B, 20th Inf., to additional, 5th Cav.; Charles Gerhardt, from Co. D, 25th Inf., to Co. G, 20th Inf.; Ulysses G. McAlexander, from Co. E, 9th Inf., to Co. D, 25th Inf.; Wm. K. Jones, from additional, 25th Inf., to Co. K, 14th Inf.; Michael J. Lenihan, from additional, 8th Inf., to additional, 25th Inf.; Wm. H. Wassell, from additional, 1st Inf., to additional, 9th Inf.; Edmund Wittenmeyer, from additional, 9th Inf., to Co. E, 9th Inf.

AN officer of the Army writes us as follows: "I congratulate you upon the stand taken by you in your issue of the 18th inst., relative to a firm of bankers who agree to discount officer's pay accounts in advance of maturity. Officers in general, and officers just entering the Service in particular, should be warned against such dangerous schemes as these bankers propose. I have received such circulars as you referred to myself. The following is a copy of my answer to one of them: 'I have the honor to inform you that, in my opinion, you are swindlers. I am in no particular need of money at the present time, and never will need it so urgently as to induce me to hypothecate my pay accounts. I am not such a fool as to stick my head into such a trap as you are trying to set for me. I have received several of your letters, and hope you will spare yourself further trouble.' I would be glad if other officers would answer these bankers in similar terms, and I hope they have done so."

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON, of the Navy, returned from a trip to the shipyards of CRAMP AND SONS early this week. He reports that satisfactory progress is being made on cruiser No. 3 and gunboat No. 1. The cruiser is in frame with the exception of one frame aft and the beams for the protective deck. Quite a number of outside and inside hull plates are in position. The longitudinal beams are in fore and aft. There are forty-seven frames in position on the gunboat, and the engine foundations are in the shops. The water-tight deck beams have just been delivered in the yard and will soon be in position. The stern-post has arrived. A quantity of material for the dynamite cruiser has arrived at the yard. A telegram was received on Tuesday from Baltimore that the keel plates of gunboat No. 2 have been laid and the stern-post for the

vessel has been received. The only drawback in the completion of the vessels is the failure of the steel men to supply steel as rapidly as it is desired. There are only seven hundred men at work in CRAMP's shipyards, when fifteen hundred could be profitably employed. The steel men have so many orders to fill that they are unable to supply the current demand. The CRAMPS have a member of their firm at the steel works at all times urging the rapid delivery of material.

WHAT we would like to see, says the *Alta California*, referring to the literature of the war, "is the plain unadorned narrative of some one of the 2,000,000 private soldiers who marched and fought during the campaigns of the great Rebellion, and at the close of the strife stacked their muskets and returned to their plows or counting-rooms to resume the duties of home-life. We have heard from the Generals, now let us hear from the privates." "The reader would be relieved of the confusing and tedious labor of following the movements of galloping aides and orderlies, and would only have to read the straight account of how one man marched, when he marched, and where he marched; of when he fought, how he fought, and what it felt like." The *Alta* seems to forget that we have already had an abundance of these narratives, each of which is conceived in the spirit exhibited by the fly on the wheel, who exclaimed: "How we do make things go." The general impression the philosophical observer derives from the war narratives, taking them as a whole, is that the individual man, be he general or private, after all counted for less than his admiring circle of friends and followers would have us believe. The current disputes as to who is best entitled to credit for the results of the war is a revival of the "war of the members" described in the fable.

THE Army Regulation Board has now about completed its work, and will submit the revised Regulations to the Secretary of War early next week. They have been greatly simplified and weeded out, so that they can be published in a book one-third smaller at least than that now in use. Amendments to the Regulations will continue of course to be made, yet the members of the Board are confident that fewer changes will be found necessary in the future. No change has been made in the pay regulations. A requirement was found in the old Regulations which, in the opinion of the members, would if rigidly observed prevent duplications of pay accounts. It requires that all officers shall be paid in the departments to which they belong. To assign officers' accounts to particular paymasters is not deemed practicable. It is the policy of the Pay Department to send different paymasters on the pay trips, and an officer might be obliged to wait several months until the paymaster to which he was assigned came around again. This is the chief objection to the change, against which it is further urged that it would delay the payment of troops engaged in active service and on the march. The Board intends to give the Sunday question careful consideration before it is dissolved. The ministers have been very persistent in their efforts to impress the authorities with the importance of a change and have partially succeeded. Dress parades on Sunday, to which the clergymen most objected, have been abandoned at many Army posts with good results, and their general discontinuance may be ordered.

## PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL J. J. REYNOLDS, U. S. A., and family are summering at Old Point Comfort, Va.

CAPTAIN J. L. BULLIS, 24th U. S. Infantry, was in San Antonio this week on public business.

CAPTAIN JAMES CARR, a veteran of the War of 1812, died at Ripley, O., last week, aged ninety-three.

LIEUTENANT H. L. RIPLEY, 3d U. S. Cavalry, has rejoined at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., from his trip to the East.

LIEUTENANT IRVING HALE, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., and bride are visiting relatives at Denver, Colorado.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL H. J. FARNSWORTH, U. S. A., returned to Washington this week from a trip to New York.

MAJOR-GENERAL A. H. TERRY, U. S. A., has returned to Chicago from his visit to New York and Connecticut.

CAPTAIN LEWIS JOHNSON, 24th U. S. Infantry, lately in Washington on a leave, will spend a portion of it abroad.

CAPTAIN EDMUND LUFF, 8th U. S. Cavalry, has joined his family at Topeka, Kas. His next move will be to Dakota.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., from a pleasant trip to Louisville.

CHAPLAIN G. W. COLLIER, U. S. A., was to leave Fort Totten, Dakota, this week, to spend July and part of August on leave.

GENERAL LORIS MÉLIKOFF, the conqueror of Kara, and for a time Russian Minister of the Interior, is reported to be dying in Nice.

MAJOR G. B. SANFORD, 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Fort Leavenworth, will come East next week with his family on a summer vacation.

LIEUTENANTS A. C. SHARPE and A. P. Blocksom, U. S. A., will commence next week a series of inspections of the Ohio troops in camp.

COLONEL JOHN HAMILTON, 5th U. S. Artillery, will bid farewell to Fort Hamilton early in July and go to Brandon, Vt., to spend the summer.

LIEUTENANT H. L. ROBERTS, 19th U. S. Infantry, of Fort Clark, Tex., is expected North about the middle of July to spend a couple of months.

LIEUTENANT JOHN CONKLIN, 2d U. S. Artillery, on leave from St. Augustine, Fla., is visiting at Penn Yand, N. Y. He will return South in September.

COLONEL W. R. SHAFER, 1st U. S. Infantry, was to leave Angel Island the latter part of this week to spend a short time in the militia camp at Healdsburg, Cal.

MAJOR FREDERICK MEARS, 25th U. S. Infantry, who takes command of David's Island, New York Harbor, shortly, has many friends in the East who will be glad to see him.

MRS. M. CRAWFORD, wife of Lieut. Crawford, 2d U. S. Artillery, stationed at Fort Barrancas, Fla., is visiting her sister, Mrs. Edson, at 1335 Corcoran street, Washington, D. C.

LIEUTENANT J. R. CLAGETT, 23d U. S. Infantry, of Fort Wayne, Mich., has been called to Washington, D. C., by the serious illness of his father, and will remain there two or three weeks.

LIEUTENANT C. D. COWLES, 23d U. S. Infantry, bade goodbye to friends at David's Island, N. Y. H., this week, and will shortly join at that most pleasant of summer posts, Fort Mackinac, Mich.

MRS. SHERMAN, wife of General W. T. Sherman, U. S. A., has taken rooms for the season at Ridley Park, near Philadelphia, where Mrs. Thackara, her daughter, will also pass much of the summer.

CAPTAIN J. J. COCHRAN, assistant surgeon, U. S. Army, who lately came from San Francisco to Washington with Capt. Simpson, will spend a few weeks in the East before returning to the Presidio.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. K. SMITH, surgeon, U. S. Army, will prolong his tour of duty at West Point until Sept. 30, to which date the leave of his successor, Major C. H. Alden, surgeon, has been prolonged.

LIEUTENANTS V. H. BRIDGMAN, Wilbur Loveridge and G. W. Stevens, of the artillery, bade goodbye to Willet's Point this week after a pleasant tour of torpedo instruction, and will shortly join their respective batteries.

COLONEL R. I. DODGE, 11th U. S. Infantry, whose stations have been mainly in the Far West for many years, will soon come with his headquarters to the pleasant post, especially in summer, of Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.

GENERAL W. D. WHIPPLE, U. S. A., and Mrs. Whipple returned to New York early in the week from a short trip to Saratoga. At the Army of the Potomac banquet General Whipple made a capital little speech in reply to a toast to the Army and Navy.

LIEUTENANT C. C. CUSICK, 22d U. S. Infantry, has taken charge of the recruiting rendezvous at Harsburg, Pa., in succession to Capt. McKibben, but moves it in a few days to Portland, Me. Lieut. Paxton, who has been in charge of the rendezvous since the captain went on leave, goes to his company in Dakota.

SECRETARY ENDICOTT has appointed Mr. Albert F. Heard, one of his old personal friends of Boston, as his private secretary, to succeed Mr. C. S. Sweet, who resigned several months ago. Mr. Heard is a gentleman who appears to be not many years the Secretary's junior, a resident of Ipswich, Mass., and a descendant of that Augustine Heard who was at one time regarded as the leading merchant prince of Boston. Charles S. Sweet had been private secretary to the preceding Secretary of War, and since he left Mr. Randolph, one of Chief Clerk Tweeddale's assistants, has been acting.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., visited New York this week.

GENERAL GEO. W. CULLUM, U. S. A., has gone to Newport, R. I., for the summer.

CAPTAIN LEWIS SMITH, 3d U. S. Artillery, left Washington Barracks early in the week on a short leave.

COLONEL THOS. F. BARR, U. S. A., of Gen. Terry's staff, will spend July and part of August in the East on leave.

LIEUTENANT FRANK GREENE, Signal Service, U. S. Army, and family, are summering at Dayton, Wash. Ty.

MAJOR W. McK. DUNN, U. S. A., expected to leave Little Rock Barracks, Ark., to spend July and August on leave.

MAJOR E. R. WARNER, 1st U. S. Artillery, expects to start next week from Baltimore for Fort Canby, Washington Territory.

LIEUTENANT A. C. TAYLOR, 2d U. S. Artillery, on a long leave from Little Rock Barracks, Ark., is at Cottonwood, Shasta Co., California.

LIEUTENANT G. F. COOKE, 15th U. S. Infantry, has returned from abroad and was expected to leave New York this week for Fort Leavenworth.

COLONEL ELWELL S. OTIS, 20th U. S. Infantry, has been designated to assist this year in the inspection of Pennsylvania troops at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County.

CHIEF CLERK TWEEDALE, of the War Department, has gone to Philadelphia, and Mr. Hodgkins, Chief of the Record Division, is discharging his duties during his absence.

DR. JOHN M. HADEN, formerly an Assistant Surgeon, U. S. Army, who resigned in 1861, has been revisiting old scenes at El Paso. He was at one time Post Surgeon at Fort Bliss.

MAJOR AND MRS. THEODORE J. ECKERSON left Washington, July 1, for a two months' visit to Asbury Park. They will afterward spend a month at Capon Springs, West Virginia.

LIEUTENANT W. T. WOOD, 18th U. S. Infantry, an experienced officer of over ten years' service, has been appointed regimental quartermaster in succession to Capt. M. Leahy, recently promoted.

MAJOR DAVID PERRY, 6th Cavalry, is to succeed Major S. S. Sumner, 8th Cavalry, as commandant of Jefferson Barracks, Mo., the latter going to Vancouver Barracks, as Insp.-General on the staff of Gen. Gibbon.

GENERAL B. H. GRIERSON, U. S. A., has been visiting old friends at Fort Davis, Texas, and, as the *News* says, "has been flying around town as spry as a boy greeting his many friends with a happy smile and a hearty shake of the hand."

FORT LEAVENWORTH presented a brilliant scene on Thursday, June 30, the occasion being the marriage of Lieut. D. H. Boughton, 3d U. S. Cav., to Miss Henrietta Rittenhouse Wilson, the daughter of General Thomas Wilson, U. S. A. Numerous friends from Omaha and elsewhere were present.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. L. HOUGH, 16th U. S. Inf., after a pleasant recruiting tour of three years, will join his regiment in Texas in the autumn. He will be replaced in New York as Superintendent of the Recruiting Service by Lieut.-Col. R. F. O'Beirne, 15th U. S. Inf., the present commandant of David's Island.

GENERAL JOHN GIBBON, the Portland Oregonian thinks, ought to have command of the Department of the Missouri, but as he is not, says the paper, and "has but about three years more of active service, we shall be very glad to have him spend time here, in the repose earned by a brilliant and patriotic career."

Among the veterans of the Mexican War who celebrated the anniversary of Palo Alto at San Francisco recently was C. D. O'Kelly, who is 80 years old, and is a veteran of the Texan War of Independence. He was a comrade of Sam Houston and Davy Crockett, and he bore the news of the fall of the Alamo to New Orleans.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN and daughter and some friends occupied a box at the Windsor Theatre, New York, on Monday evening. At the end of the second act the audience discovered the General, and made known their discovery. The orchestra struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the house rose and sent up a cheer that almost made the walls rattle.

COLONEL E. F. TOWNSEND, 12th U. S. Inf., who is soon to take his regiment from Sackett's Harbor to Dakota, has not had a long stay at an Eastern post. He was promoted from Lieut.-Colonel, 11th Inf., last October and came East from Dakota, and now he goes back there to relieve the 11th, in which he served from 1870 to 1886. Such are the changes and chances of military life.

GENERAL JUBAL EARLY, in reply to the recent utterance of General Rosser in regard to his (Early's) conduct in burning the city of Chambersburg, Pa., during the war, justifies the burning as an act of retaliation, in strict accordance with the laws of war, for outrages committed under the orders of Federal generals in the South. Referring to Rosser, Early says: "Rosser has shown his utter disregard for the truth and I have fully demonstrated the falsity of many of his statements. Having previously figured as a falsifier of history, he has recently appeared in the role of a consummate ass, and it must be confessed that he has proved himself an adept in that character. It seems that a residence of several years in the Northwest and the accumulation of considerable property, by means best known to himself, has had the effect of convincing him that the South was all wrong in the struggle she made for independence and self-government, and that it was fortunate that his mighty efforts for four years in her cause failed of success. If some of the Southern renegades would, like Judas Iscariot, hang themselves, the act might be regarded as some atonement for their apostasy and the most creditable they could now perform."

CAPTAIN A. P. BLUNT, commandant of the Leavenworth Military Prison, will spend July and August in the East.

GENERAL T. H. RUGER, U. S. A., has returned to St. Paul from his trip to Fort Leavenworth to attend the school examination.

GENERAL ALBERT PIKE, poet, soldier, and Grand Commander of the Southern jurisdiction of Freemasons, lives, at the age of 77, in retirement at Washington, D. C.

MRS. LOGAN is in Chicago with the view, it is stated, of making some definite arrangements for the transfer of Gen. Logan's remains to that city and their interment in Jackson Park.

LIEUTENANT J. M. T. PARTELLO, U. S. A., is soon to publish a series of articles on "Army Sports on the Frontier" in the "American Field," New York and Chicago. That the subject will be treated in an able manner goes without saying.

An exchange reports that "So many honors have been forced upon Major-General Alvin Howe Terry by the people of his beloved Connecticut that he has been made ill and obliged to seek rest and recuperation at the residence of a relative up the Hudson."

The Lee Monument Board, of which Gov. Fitzhugh Lee is the chairman, has awarded the execution of the equestrian statue of Gen. Robert E. Lee to M. Mercie, a distinguished artist of Paris. The site for the Lee monument has been selected in a beautiful position in the west end of Richmond. It is expected that the cornerstone will be laid about the latter part of October.

"LORD ALBEMARLE is one of the last survivors of Waterloo," says the *London World*. "He entered the Army on April 4, 1815, and served on June 18 with the old 14th Foot. He retired upon half-pay as major, became a major general Oct. 26, 1858, and a general Feb. 7, 1874. The other survivor whose name is in the 'Army List' is Gen. Geo. Whitehead. This veteran soldier received his commission in January, 1811, and served in the Peninsula with the 52d Light Infantry."

A LONG, lank West Virginian named Brown presented himself at the Pension Bureau in Washington to furnish evidence in a claim pending before the office. His mother had borne thirty-three children in all. Twenty of this number were boys, sixteen of whom had served in the Union Army. Two were killed. The other fourteen survive. Each of them draws a pension from the Government for disabilities received while in the Service. The death of the two boys entitles the mother to a pension also.

GENERAL ADOLPHUS W. GREELY, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army, attended the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga last week. As he failed to give the members of the Society the weather they asked for, and they were compelled to march in the rain, charges were to have been preferred against him at the "Bummers' meeting," over which Gen. Geo. H. Sharpe presided, but he escaped from the jurisdiction of the court by taking the midnight train for home. Excellent weather followed his departure.

On the occasion of the production of a new play, *False Steps*, at the Windsor Theatre, New York, the audience at the end of the second act, discovered Gen. Sherman in the lower right-hand box. The orchestra struck up "Marching Through Georgia," and the house rose and sent up a hearty cheer. The General stepped to the front and when the ovation lulled he made a few neat remarks, in which he said he was very glad to be among New York friends and was particularly pleased to see so many people present to welcome the play of his friend, Col. Nunez. He was again wildly applauded as he took his seat.

THE N. Y. *World* says: "What a delightful life old Gen. Sherman leads here in New York! One night he is at a club dinner, the next day at a Commencement, next night at an Army reunion and then the theatres! The old warrior always has a box. Everybody recognizes him. The orchestra plays 'Marching Through Georgia,' the audience howls, the Hero rises and a speech is called for. He says a few nice things, then he goes behind the scenes and shakes hands with all the pretty actresses. Everybody likes the General. Long may the genial old soldier live to enjoy himself!"

LIEUTENANT G. J. FIEBERGER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., Assistant Professor of Military and Civil Engineering at West Point, was married at Akron, Ohio, June 29, to Anna Perkins Upson, daughter of Circuit Judge Wm. H. Upson. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. N. P. Bailey, of Massillon. The bride was attended by her cousin, Grace Perkins, of Sharon, Pa., and by her sister, Julia Upson, and the groom's best man was Lieut. Curtis McD. Townsend, Corps of Engineers. Among the guests were Lieut. Lansing H. Beach, Corps of Engineers; Lieut. G. L. Converse, Jr., U. S. A., and Dr. Henry S. Upson and Wm. F. Upson, of New York. After the ceremony the married couple left for the East.

THE San Francisco *Daily Examiner* says:

By command of Gen. O. O. Howard a detail of medical officers was ordered to convene at Alcatraz on June 7 to examine into the sanity of Capt. James F. Simpson, 3d Cav. In accordance with these orders the following medical officers met as a board of examiners: Major Henry R. Tilton, surgeon; Capt. John J. Cochran, assistant surgeon; Capt. Robert R. Disque, assistant surgeon. The result of their examination confirmed the suspicions of mental unsoundness, which, for the officer's benefit, has resulted in his being ordered to Alcatraz. Paralysis, or softening of the brain, was diagnosed, and as this is an incurable affliction he was ordered to be sent to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington, for which place, under charge of Dr. Cochran and an attendant, he departed yesterday. This is a particularly sad ending to a bright and useful military life. Born in Massachusetts in 1841, Capt. Simpson will be 46 on Oct. 25 next. He entered the Army as 2d lieutenant in the Connecticut Volunteers, and was twice brevetted for gallant and meritorious services. For some time past Capt. Simpson has shown signs of mental aberration, insisting that his wife is his sister, and that he is to be married in a few days, and giving his age when asked as 35. During this time he has been absent from his company—Troop M, 3d Cavalry, stationed at Fort Davis, Texas—on sick leave. He writes piles of letters, most of them being of an incoherent nature, and he has been somewhat annoying to a young lady of the city by his attentions. The day of his reception at Alcatraz, not to be outdone in neatness, Capt. Simpson had his boots blacked sixteen times and took three baths on the same day.

QUEEN KAPIOLANI is now homeward bound via New York.

GENERAL S. V. BENÉT, U. S. A., has been spending several days in Springfield, Mass.

COLONEL C. R. SUTER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, registered at the Grand Hotel, New York, on Thursday.

DR. L. S. TESSON, U. S. A., says the Fort Davis News, states in a pleasant note from Chicago that he will be with us again after awhile. The Dr. will be welcomed by his many friends at Fort Davis.

CAPTAIN J. L. TIERNON, 3d Art.; Capt. J. J. O'Connell, 1st Inf.; and Lieuts. E. P. Andrus, 5th Cav., and E. S. Berton, 3d Art., were the judges at the inter-State Drill at Louisville, Ky., last week.

THE Secretary of War has appointed James Madison Barrett to be confidential clerk to Gen. W. T. Sherman, retired, at a salary of \$1,000. This is in accordance with the new appropriation bill which goes into effect July 1. Mr. Barrett has been Gen. Sherman's private secretary for several years, but his salary was stopped by a ruling of the War Department.

MAJOR BENJAMIN P. RUNKLE, by an order issued from the War Department on Tuesday, was placed on the retired list of the Army, in pursuance of a decision rendered by the Supreme Court, May 27. On the following day he received from the Paymaster General a check for something over \$3,000 as amount of back pay due him. He is still entitled to several hundred dollars for longevity pay, which will be paid by the accounting officers of the Treasury.

FROM Tacoma, W. T., June 23, 1887, Maj. E. D. Judd, U. S. Army, writes: "I have just returned from a trip to Alaska, embracing 2,400 miles of inland sea, beautiful bays, sounds and straits, lined on either side by snow-capped mountains, with lovely cascades. There were plenty of porpoises sporting, and whales spouting in some localities. The Muir Glacier, 200 feet high, constantly throwing off large icebergs, was wonderfully grand. We also spent two days at Victoria, B. C., during the Queen's Jubilee."

MISS DELIA H. STACEY, daughter of the late Col. May H. Stacey, U. S. A., made her debut as an actress at Dockstader's Theatre, New York City, June 28, in a new melo-drama by A. J. Foster, entitled, "Tom Craig's Wife." She sustained the part of Irene Craig, the wife. The success of the debut was somewhat marred by the action of the author, but the play went on under some difficulties, and Miss Stacey gave ample promise of success in her new vocation. Gen. Sherman was present and by his presence and encouragement gave much aid to the efforts of the young lady, and her mother, Mrs. Stacey.

SAN FRANCISCO having had an unusual "series of spells of hot weather," the Report suggests that Lt. Maxwell, U. S. A., in charge of the Signal Service there, be boycotted. The Report says: "The heat follows closely upon the trades unions' resolutions to boycott beer. Hence, the Lieutenant should have deferred the heated term until the men of the unions had become somewhat habituated to the thin, flat beverage they are imposing upon themselves, and not spring the very acme of beer weather upon them just when anti beer resolutions had been passed."

REAR ADMIRAL J. J. ALMY, U. S. N., is at the Day-entport House, Richfield Springs, N. Y.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH SHAFER, U. S. N., is a patient in the Naval Hospital at Norfolk, Va.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR P. J. HORWITZ, U. S. Navy, sailed for Antwerp on the *Wacstand* on Saturday last.

LIEUTENANT E. H. GHEEN, U. S. N., lately visiting with his family in St. Paul, will join the *Yantic* July 1.

PAYMASTER J. F. TARBELL, U. S. Navy, of the *Junata*, arrived in New York, June 24, from Panama.

CIVIL ENGINEER A. G. MENOCAL, U. S. N., returned to Washington early in the week from a visit to New York.

PROFESSOR L. F. PRUD'HOMME, of the Naval Academy, registered at the Everett House, New York, on Wednesday.

P. A. PAYMASTER J. D. DOYLE, U. S. N., and his brother arrived at Washington on Saturday last from South America.

CADET ENGINEER J. C. LEONARD, U. S. N., was married June 22, 1887, at Kansas City, Mo., to Miss Nanule B. Robertson.

MEDICAL INSPECTOR MICHAEL BRADLEY, U. S. N., was expected to join at the Norfolk Navy-yard on Thursday of this week.

ASSISTANT SURGEON JOSEPH SHAFER, U. S. Navy, attached to the *Ossipee*, is undergoing treatment at the Norfolk naval hospital.

LIEUTENANT CLIFFORD J. BOUSH, U. S. N., and family arrived at Norfolk, Va., June 28. Lieut. Boush has joined the *Trenton*.

MISS MARION B. LYNCH, daughter of Sailmaker N. Lynch, U. S. N., retired, of Baltimore, was married June 22 to Mr. Isaac L. Egbert, of New York.

A MEMORIAL service in honor of the late Lieut. A. H. Clarke, U. S. Marine Corps, was held at St. George's Chapel, Newport, R. I., on Sunday last.

MRS. HALL, wife of Prof. Asaph Hall, of 2715 N. street, Georgetown, D. C., has gone to Orange, N. J., for her summering, and will hardly return before October next.

THE Government of Japan has extended its thanks to Capt. Jewell of the *Essex*, through Minister Hubbard, for the rescue of a party of distressed Japanese fishermen.

COMMANDER FRANCIS W. DICKINS, U. S. Navy, last week took the steamer *Finance* from Norfolk, Va., for Rio de Janeiro, where he will assume command of the *Tallapoosa*.

SENATOR McDONALD, of Indiana, and a party of officers from Fort Monroe visited the Norfolk Navy-yard June 25, and were handsomely entertained by Capt. Brown, U. S. N., commanding.

THE following officers registered at the Navy Department this week: Naval Cadets W. W. Gilmer, R. L. Russell and A. H. Dutton, Ensign H. C. Wakenshaw, Naval Cadet D. S. Nes, Lieut. B. F. Tilley, Lieut. John P. Merrell and Naval Cadet Armstead Rust.

ADMIRAL PORTER, with Mrs. Porter, and Miss Lena, have gone to Narragansett Pier for the summer and are domiciled at the McSparran House. The family mansion on H street, Washington, will remain in charge of the housekeeper till their return in the fall.

MRS. C. H. JUDD, whose husband, Lieut. Judd, U. S. N., will be remembered as having become insane through excitement during the Preston episode at Aspinwall, is in Washington for a short time with her sister, Miss Rockwell, of Buffalo, and is staying at 1101 13th street.

PASSED ASSISTANT SURGEON JOHN C. BOYD, U. S. Navy, was married, June 23, at Washington, D. C., to Miss Catherine Dorr Willard. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Dr. Giesey, rector of Epiphany Church. The bride wore white crepe, trimmed with duchesse lace. Immediately after the wedding breakfast the bridal couple left for New York and New England. A large number of handsome and costly presents were sent.

THE efficient administration of Lieut.-Comdr. Antoine R. McNair, U. S. N., added greatly to the pleasure of the meeting of the Society of the Army of the Potomac. He and Comdr. Edwin T. Woodward, of the Navy, were members of the local committee who had charge of the entertainment of guests, and which was most handsomely provided for. Comdr. Woodward is temporarily sojourning at Saratoga, but Lieut.-Comdr. McNair is a permanent resident there and is a highly honored and most useful citizen of the place. His active temperament brings him into requisition to carry forward various local enterprises for which his natural ability and his executive training admirably fit him. He is also doing excellent work in connection with scientific studies he is pursuing, notably, an investigation into the geology of the sea floor. He is just completing a new house for his residence on North Broadway, to which he expects to transfer his family about September next. His health has greatly improved of late years.

#### RECENT DEATHS.

THE sudden death, on the morning of June 30, of Chief Engineer Henry Lee Snyder, U. S. Navy, Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, was a great shock to his friends, with whom he was deservedly very popular. While his health had not been good for some time past, he was not thought to be in any danger. Four months ago, while superintending the sanitary improvements in the old Winder Building, his system was poisoned by sewer gas, and a severe illness followed. He recovered somewhat, and was able to go on an extended leave of absence for the benefit of his health. He returned considerably improved, but a complication of troubles resulted from his severe illness. Monday evening he was attacked by a severe hemorrhage of the lungs, which the doctors succeeded in checking. His family had gone to Pottsville, Pa., about ten days ago to spend the summer with his wife's mother, Mrs. Richard Lee. Every care and attention was given to him, but he insisted upon getting up from his bed, despite the remonstrances of the professional nurse who was caring for him, and the effort brought on a slight hemorrhage. Medical aid was summoned, but despite the efforts of physicians the flow of blood increased, and he passed away a few minutes before 9 o'clock. Mrs. Snyder, accompanied by her sister, arrived in Washington Thursday night, and arrangements were immediately made for the funeral, which will take place at Pottsville, Pa.

Chief Engineer Snyder entered the Navy March 19, 1858, and so had served nearly 30 years. He was attached to the U. S. S. *America*, on the Paraguay expedition in 1858. During the war he was attached to the U. S. S. *Sagamore* and *San Jacinto*, on the East Gulf Blockading Squadron, and to the *Eutaw* on the North Atlantic Blockading Squadron. Mr. Snyder was commissioned as Chief Engineer from December 14, 1864, after which date he served on board the *Suwarra*, on the North Atlantic and European Stations. He was also head of the Department of Steam Engineering at the Naval Academy for more than three years, after which he served on various vessels on the North and South Atlantic Stations and in the Indian Ocean. He was designated by the President of the U. S. as Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building from July 1, 1883, a position which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Snyder is credited by the Navy Register with 13 years' sea service, 15 years' shore duty, and 1 year and 3 months unemployed.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR LEWIS BOUDINOT HUNTER, U. S. Navy, died June 24, at Philadelphia, aged 82. He was born in New Jersey, entered the Navy in 1828, and since then had served in almost every part of the world. During and since the war he held many responsible positions, and was an efficient and experienced officer. He was retired from active service in 1866, but continued on duty for several years afterwards, and attained the grade of Medical Director, with relative rank of Commodore, in 1871. The funeral services were held on June 28, at his residence in Philadelphia, after which he was buried in Princeton, N. J. His father, Rev. Andrew Hunter, was Chaplain of the New Jersey Brigade during the whole of the Revolutionary War, serving in several battles, especially that of Monmouth Court House, where he was publicly thanked by General Washington for valuable aid, owing to his intimate knowledge of the country. Dr. L. B. Hunter was an hereditary member of the Society of the Cincinnati, and possessed his father's certificate, signed by Gen. Washington and Gen. Knox. His mother was a daughter of Richard Stockton, a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

EX-UNITED STATES ATTORNEY GENERAL JAMES SPEED died June 24, at his home near Louisville,

Ky., in the 76th year of his age. Judge Speed was appointed Attorney General in November, 1864, and was retained in office by President Johnson, after the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, until July, 1866, when he resigned on account of dissatisfaction with the governmental policy of the President. He made an able Attorney General, and his administration of the office gave general satisfaction. The outbreak of the civil war found Judge Speed an uncompromising Union man, and when President Lincoln issued the call for 75,000 men he took charge of the recruiting stations at Kentucky, and devoted his whole time and influence to the service of his country. Up to within a comparatively recent period, Judge Speed retained his usual good health and vigorous mental powers, and continued the practice of law with his son, James Speed. He was married in 1840 to Miss Jane Cochran, who, together with six sons, survives him. His last public appearance was on May 4 last, when he attended in Cincinnati the banquet of the Loyal Legion and eloquently responded to the toast "Lincoln."

JAMES M. FLINN, formerly second assistant engineer, U. S. N., died at his residence in Brooklyn June 29. He entered the Navy as acting third assistant engineer Jan. 27, 1863, and on the 22d of May following was promoted second assistant for gallant conduct in battle. He was honorably discharged Sept. 1, 1865, and afterwards had an honorable career in the merchant service.

MRS. JULIA KEAN FISH, wife of Hon. Hamilton Fish, died June 30 at her residence, 25 E. 17th street, New York City, from rheumatism, aggravated by heart trouble. During the war of the rebellion she was President of the Metropolitan Sanitary Fair, held under the auspices of the Sanitary Commission for the benefit of soldiers. Mrs. Fish will be interred at Garrison's on Sunday.

MRS. SARAH SOPHIA COWEN, who died at Fort Edward, N. Y., June 24, was a sister of the late Gen. Robt. O. Tyler. Her grandfather was Danl. Tyler, adjutant to Gen. Putnam at the battle of Bunker Hill. Her mother was an Edwards, of the Jonathan Edwards family.

WILLIAM L. CRANE, who served during the war as a private in Co. A, 1st New York Engineers, and received one of the three medals presented by Gen. Q. A. Willmore for gallant and meritorious conduct at Fort Sumter on August 23, 1863, died at Washington June 28.

MRS. MARY LOUISA WINKLAND, the last surviving grandchild of Major General Arthur St. Clair, died at Youngstown, Pa., June 24, aged 77 years.

#### OUR NEW LINE OF BATTLE SHIP.

MR. EDWARD BURGESS, who is a member of the mixed board of naval officers and civilians appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to pronounce on the plans of the new cruisers and armored ship to be constructed for the Government, is quoted by the N. Y. *Herald* as saying: "There was no American plan worthy of acceptance for the armored ship, probably because American designers have had absolutely no experience with ships of the class. Some fine designs for cruisers were submitted by designers residents of the United States, but to prepare comprehensive original plans for a cuirassed warship requires something more than native ingenuity. The Barrow design was found to be better than any other English plan."

"I am greatly pleased personally with the design. The board spent considerable time in studying the different designs, and there was entire unanimity on the part of the members on the subject of the choice of the armored ship plan. We were first subdivided in committee and studied the various parts of the ship's hull, armor, engine, boilers and battery. Then the board as a whole agreed on the entire ship. We looked only for a war vessel that would best suit the country, and there was no sentiment about the matter. I can say positively that the board would have preferred an American design. Personally I would gladly have done all in my power to have brought about a selection of a homemade plan. The board could not do any differently than it did. It was like sitting on a jury; each member was governed by a strict sense of responsibility."

"The Barrow Shipbuilding Company is an immense establishment, with vast experience in turning out first class iron and steel ship work. The Anchor Line steamers *Furnessia* and *Anchoria* were built at Barrow. When we have spent one-fifth of the money on ironclads that Great Britain has, then we will be probably quite equal to any other nation in getting up modern craft of that description. Mere inventive genius will not suffice, and American inventive genius has not been stimulated in this direction. If it had been the board would have been deluged with plans. As it was, it was England that sent them in. I think that obtaining the steel will prove the principal impediment in the way of rapid progress in the big ship."

#### CANTEENS AND POST TRADERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

WHILE there is a Board at work revising our Army Regulations it is a very good time to embody therein a good set of regulations for post canteens. Canteens should be given the right to furnish beer and light wines whenever the post commander allows the sale or use of these articles. Post traders now look upon the sale of beer, etc., as one of their vested and exclusive rights. The Army would, I believe, be better off if there were no post traders. Certainly they are not needed and should not be allowed where there is a town—even a small one—near the post. Most of my service has been in posts remote from towns of any sort, and I believe they would all be better off without post traders.

Another chance for improvement is in the matter of tattoo roll call. As a formal roll call, tattoo is simply an unnecessary vexation. If the presence of the men must be verified after retreat, let it be done by a check roll after taps.

At Northern posts, with reveille at sunrise, enlisted men have not time enough for sleep between tattoo and reveille during the summer, but there is always time enough between retreat and reveille.

CANTENER.

## BROOKLYN NAVY-YARD.

On the visit of Secretary of the Navy Whitney to the Brooklyn Navy-yard on Monday, June 27, the daily papers say:

Commodore's Band had been ordered out, the officers of the yard were to appear in full uniform, and Commodore Gherardi had arranged to give the big chief a most imposing welcome, but his well-laid schemes were brought to naught by the arrival of a telegram from the Secretary, asking that his visit should not be marked by any special ceremony. The tug *Catalpa*, having on board Lieut. Hunker to represent the Commodore, left the yard at 9 o'clock to bring the Secretary over. Either the tug traveled faster than usual, or Mr. Whitney did not keep it waiting in New York, for she made the trip sooner than was expected, and when the Secretary set foot at the yard no one was at the dock to meet him. The blue-starred Admiral's flag floating from the transport boat was soon discovered by the officers waiting at the Lyceum building, and before Mr. Whitney had covered half the distance between the pier and the Lyceum, he was met by Commodore Gherardi and his staff. The officers were out of breath from their exertions to reach the Secretary, but that gentleman soon put them at their ease and said that he would like to visit the new cruisers at once. To the *Atlanta* then went the whole party.

"This does not look much like the old Navy," remarked the Secretary, as he entered the gun deck of the *Atlanta* and began the examination of her big six-inch guns. Every part of the ship was included in his inspection, and then the *Boston*, *Dolphin*, and *Chicago* were put under the official eye in the same manner.

Commodore Gherardi begged the Secretary to give him more men and officers, so that he could make the *Chicago* ready for sea in a short time and continue other work at the yard. "I shall certainly order some more engineers for the *Chicago*," replied the Secretary, "but I am doubtful about the officers, for I find that when there is a large detachment of officers attached to a ship that is getting ready for her trial trip the officers are apt to spend their time in getting ready the quarters for the commissioned staff, and the trial trip is delayed. Before leaving the *Chicago* Secretary Whitney's hat fell into a pan of oil, and when fished out for him, it presented a most dismal appearance. Captain Kirkland sent a sailor to the *Vermont* to bring the Secretary one of the canvas hats used by the sailors, but after trying on half a dozen of these odd-shaped caps, he put on his own hat again, remarking: "They are all too small for me; I wear a 7 1/2."

Mr. Whitney went all over the decks of the *Chicago*, and then went down into the hold to inspect the engines.

When he left the *Boston* Secretary Whitney asked the commodore when it would be completed. The latter said that in thirteen days a trial of four days would begin, and the regular trial trip could take place right after that was completed.

Mr. Whitney expressed himself as satisfied with the appearance of the vessels, and after the *Dolphin* had been visited he accompanied Commodore Gherardi and Capt. Cooke to the commodore's house, where an elaborate lunch was served. During lunch Commodore's Marine Band, stationed in the band stand on the lawn, near the commodore's residence, played popular airs.

After lunch Mr. Whitney went to the commodore's office, and was closeted with that official for an hour. One of the purposes of Mr. Whitney's visit was to investigate the facts surrounding the purchase of the big derrick that broke last week. He did not visit the fallen derrick personally, but he inquired into the matter very particularly, both from Commodore Gherardi and Chief Engineer Asserson.

"I am especially pleased," said he, "with the consolidation of the departments, whereby all the stores are kept in one place. Before they were scattered all over the yard, were hard to get at and difficult to account for. The present arrangement is very good."

"What about new work for the Brooklyn yard?" was asked.

"Well, at least one of the new vessels will be constructed here. Plans have been advertised for already, and as soon as we get the plans work will be begun. We are not pressing matters, because, according to the Congressional bill, the armor must be of domestic manufacture, and it will not be ready for delivery for a year and a half at best."

When the *Catalpa* steamed away from the dock a salute of seventeen guns was fired, the only demonstration that had taken place during the day.

## THE NAVAL ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The Baltimore *Sun* publishes the following in a special despatch: "The complaints of naval officers not connected with the Ordnance Bureau become louder as the reports of alleged mistakes in the manufacture of guns become more frequent. It is not denied by the Ordnance officers that accidents have occurred to guns in course of construction and after trial, which practically rendered them useless, but that there is cause for the bitter complaints made against them they deny with some show of reason. The construction of guns, especially from forgings furnished by American steel manufacturers, is at best but an experiment. The Ordnance officers claim that though gun construction by them has not gone beyond an experimental stage, their average of successes is greater than that of many of the European countries where for years guns have been constructed. Every reported mishap to a gun the Ordnance people claim is magnified many times in importance, and they are charged with wasting public money. The Bureau officials are of opinion that they should receive more encouragement, and should not be so often the targets for the jealous shafts of their brothers-in-arms. They assert that it would only be fair to them to make public no statement about Navy guns which does not emanate directly from the Bureau. This has not been done on any occasion when accidents have occurred, and in a spirit of retaliation the Bureau has concluded to relapse into 'know-nothingism,' and furnish no information whatever concerning its work to the public. The officers opposed to the Bureau's method of conducting business have, to offset this, determined to gather all Ordnance news that can be got at and make it public whenever an opportunity

presents itself. The Bureau officers assert that the armament of the *Chicago* is practically completed, while outside officers who have watched Ordnance affairs closely assert that no work whatever has been done on the guns for this vessel, and, moreover, that it cannot be started until an appropriation for the purpose has been secured from Congress."

## NEWS FROM THE NAVAL STATIONS.

REAR ADMIRAL BRAINE, commanding the South Atlantic Squadron, reports to the Navy Department from Rio de Janeiro, under date of May 19, that the flagship *Lancaster* is awaiting there the relief officers and crew expected to arrive on the *Trenton*. The *Tallapoosa* was at Rio. She was to be docked in June and then sent to Montevideo or Buenos Ayres, where she will be stationed until September, when she will be sent up the Rio de la Plata to look after American commercial interests and show our flag. The *Alliance* was at Zanzibar when last heard from, but was believed to be at Cape Town at the date of the report. (She arrived there June 6.—Ed.) The health of the squadron was good.

REAR ADMIRAL KIMBERLY, commanding the Pacific Station, reports to the Navy Department from Paita, Peru, on June 1, that the vessels of the squadron were at the following-named places: The flagship *Vandalia* at Paita, where she was to remain several weeks; the *Mohican* at Panama, and expected to reach Paita in a few days; the *Alert* at Paita, whence she was to sail in a few days for Callao to be docked; the *Adams* last heard from at Mazatlan April 23, under orders to report at Callao; the *Iroquois* at Panama, under orders to sail for Paita at the end of the month, and the *Junata* at Panama, where she was to remain one month and then proceed northward.

The changes in the officers of the squadron since the last report were as follows: Passed Assistant Paymaster Arthur Peterson and Pay Clerk B. T. Gubelman joined the *Iroquois* March 15; P. A. Paymaster J. D. Doyle and Pay Clerk H. T. Doyle, detached from the *Iroquois* March 24; Naval Cadets G. W. Cline, A. Thompson, G. R. Slocum, C. S. Stanworth, detached from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the Naval Academy; Naval Cadet J. G. Berry, from the *Junata*, and ordered to the *Iroquois*; Commander J. C. Watson detached from and Commander R. P. Leary joined the *Iroquois* May 11; Lieut. W. P. Ray detached from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Junata*; Lieut. C. E. Fox from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Vandalia*; Passed Assistant Surgeon Robert Whiting from the *Vandalia* and ordered to the *Iroquois* for temporary duty; Assistant Surgeon F. W. T. Wieber from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the *Vandalia*; Naval Cadets T. C. Fenton, R. L. Russell, C. M. Corpenning, and C. M. McCormick from the *Mohican* and ordered to the Naval Academy; P. A. Surg. J. R. Waggener from the *Iroquois* and ordered to the United States in charge of sick; Lieut. M. K. Schwenk from the *Alert*, after condemnation by a medical survey, and sent to the Naval Hospital, New York; Ensign C. E. Sweeting from the *Alert* and ordered to the *Vandalia*; Acting Paymaster J. Roache from the *Vandalia*, appointment revoked and appointed Pay Clerk; Lieut. A. C. Baker detached from the *Junata* upon arrival at Panama and ordered to the *Iroquois*.

REAR ADMIRAL CHANDLER, commanding the Asiatic Squadron, reports from Yokohama, May 31, the arrival of Captain F. V. McNair, who has taken command of the *Omaha*, the assumption of the command of the *Palos* by Lieutenant-Commander Craig and the departure of Commander T. Nelson for the United States. Under date of June 2 Admiral Chandler reports the *Brooklyn*, *Monocacy*, *Omaha*, and *Palos* at Yokohama, the *Essex* en route from Kobe to Yokohama, and the *Marion* at Chemulpo, Corea. Affairs in the East were quiet and the health of officers and men of the fleet was excellent.

A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from the Brooklyn, Yokohama, June 3, says: The *Brooklyn*, *Omaha*, *Monocacy* and *Palos* still at anchor in that harbor, and the *Essex* is expected on that date from Nagasaki via Kobe. On the late trip of the *Essex* from Shanghai to Nagasaki she rescued five men, constituting the crew of a foundering Japanese junk, and the officers and men subscribed a sum for their relief sufficient to enable them to build and fit out a new junk. This is but one of many instances here in the East where the officers and crews of our men-of-war have voluntarily subscribed for the relief of suffering humanity.

Lieut. (jr.) H. C. Gearing has been detached from the *Omaha* and ordered to the *Monocacy*, and Ensign Guy W. Brown from the *Monocacy* and ordered to the *Omaha*.

Since my last we have had the mournful duty of assisting at the funeral ceremonies of the late Capt. Dacres, of H. B. M. S. *Constance*. He was a descendant of that Dacres who commanded the *Guerriere* when she was compelled to strike her colors to the grand old frigate *Constitution*, and it seemed strangely appropriate that at this funeral his pallbearers should be preceded by the band of an American flagship playing funeral marches, and followed by an escort largely composed of American officers and sailors. This courtesy was appreciated by the English, as was evidenced by an exceedingly grateful acknowledgment from the senior English naval officer present to our admiral.

Decoration Day was observed by our fleet in an appropriate manner. In the forenoon a force of sailors from the *Brooklyn* proceeded to the Naval Cemetery on shore and planted growing flowers about the graves of the unfortunate *Onetida*'s dead in such a manner as to make a perfect garden of the place. In the afternoon we had a pulling boat regatta, in which boats from the *Brooklyn*, *Omaha*, *Monocacy*, *Palos* and H. B. M. S. *Leander* participated. There were nine races in all, and the *Brooklyn* easily carried off the honors, winning five out of the nine. Of the remaining four the *Monocacy* won two and the *Omaha* two. In the evening the crew of the *Omaha* gave an elegant and well conducted supper to 180 guests from the crews of our own vessels and of H. B. M. S. *Constance*.

PASSED ASSISTANT ENGINEER JOHN A. TOBIN, U. S. N., will temporarily discharge the duties of Superintendent of the Department Building, Washington, vice Chief Engineer Snyder, deceased.

## CAPT. SELFRIDGE AND ADMIRAL CHANDLER.

THE Japan *Daily Mail* of May 30 says: "Captain Selfridge has friends in America who are more zealous than judicious. They attempt to prove that the captain is the victim of a personal grudge on the part of Admiral Chandler, an imputation which, whether true or false, Capt. Selfridge will, we are sure, be the first to deprecate. The plain fact is that Admiral Chandler had scarcely any discretion in the matter. Public opinion in the East has been willing to make every possible allowance for Capt. Selfridge. His action as Nagasaki is ascribed to mere thoughtlessness, and everybody will doubtless be ready to admit that, from a moral point of view, he is quite sufficiently punished by its lamentable consequences. But there is more involved than a question of simple morality. There are also questions of naval discipline and international usage. An American officer would never think, we presume, of setting up a target for heavy gun practice at the coast of England or of France. If Captain Selfridge failed to exercise in Oriental waters a discretion that would have seemed quite natural elsewhere, he cannot be relieved of his responsibility by ascribing animus to his commanding officer. Neither is there any validity in the plea that the Japanese authorities have preferred no formal remonstrance. The Japanese authorities have no need to remonstrate. They can implicitly trust the American Government to do the right thing. It may safely be assumed that they have no desire whatsoever to see Capt. Selfridge punished, but neither they nor Admiral Chandler are in a position to prescribe a course. We trust that a simple reprimand will be found sufficient to meet the requirements of the case, but in the meanwhile, it appears both discreditable and regrettable that an American Admiral cannot discharge his plain duty without exposing himself to an imputation of unworthy motives."

To the Editor of the Tribune:

SIR: I inclose a clipping from the Chicago *Times* sent by the special Washington correspondent. Will you do me the favor to state in your paper that so far as there ever having been any "personal quarrel" between Captain Selfridge and myself, the statement is false in every particular, and whoever wrote or instigated such a report circulated a deliberate lie. I hold myself in readiness to vindicate all I have said in this communication.

Very truly yours,

R. CHANDLER, Rear-Admiral U. S. N.  
U. S. FLAGSHIP "BROOKLYN," ASIATIC STATION,  
YOKOHAMA, JAPAN, May 28, 1887.

## A STORY OF GENERAL DRUM.

THE Chicago *Inter-Ocean*, under the head of "Curbsome Crayons," tells the following story of Gen. Drum:

"When the General was in Chicago he was a great comfort to newspaper men, and when there was any news to be given out about the Indian campaigns or the transfer of troops, Gen. Sheridan's Adjutant-General took a great deal of pains to place it clearly before those whose duty it was to take in military headquarters. There were times, however, when Drum would not be interviewed, and the older men on the papers knew him well enough to know when danger signals were up. Some of the younger men, however, could never take a hint, and a few of them cultivated violent prejudices against the General.

"One day about ten years ago a young man representing a Chicago daily paper called at military headquarters in search of news from the frontier in regard to Sitting Bull, who was supposed to be making a race for the British possessions. Gen. Drum was in the midst of mail and telegraph correspondence, which concerned about half the United States Army, and when questioned by the reporter he informed that gentleman that there was no news which could be given to the press that day. The young man was not satisfied, and he began to interview the General who turned to his letters and telegrams and soon became deeply engrossed in their contents. The young man was not to be disposed of in that manner, and he continued his questions. He acted as though he believed that the military power of the country was concealing valuable information from the people, and he insinuated that such conduct was unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

"Gen. Drum turned slowly in his chair, looked squarely into the eyes of his questioner, then said very quietly but emphatically that he could not give out any news that day, and he hoped that that would be sufficient. Then he turned back to his papers, but still the young man persisted, and in the end became somewhat obstreperous. Drum, who was a much smaller man than the reporter, at last ordered the latter out of his office. The young man refused to go and the Adjutant-General debated in his own mind what would be the proper course for a dignified military officer to pursue in such a crisis. At this juncture a young staff officer appeared at the door, heard the conversation, took in the situation, walked to where the reporter was, took him by the collar, and when the mist cleared away the persistent interviewer was in the hallway a little the worse for the skirmish. He was angry and took action accordingly. In a short time an officer of the law waited upon the young staff officer and the Adjutant-General, and both proceeded to the office of a justice of the peace. The young staff officer, at the suggestion of the presiding judge, cheerfully subscribed the sum of \$10 for benevolent purposes, and the case was closed. The young journalist who attempted to interview Gen. Drum on that occasion was Harry Donovan, present Superintendent of letter carriers in the Chicago Post Office, and the young staff officer was Col. Fred. D. Grant."

## REVENUE MARINE.

The revenue steamer *Dexter*, Captain Stodder commanding, has returned from the steamer *Providence*, ashore on Dyer's Island, having made four unsuccessful attempts to haul her afloat. Before doing anything further they intend to try and lift her with pontoons. She lies in an easy position, heading N. E., standing upright. She has experienced very little damage so far. She seems to stick amidships, under the boilers, where a sand bar makes out from the island.

The resignation of Lieut. C. O. Barnes has been accepted.

## THE ARMY.

G. O. 44, H. Q. A., June 23, 1887.

By direction of the Secretary of War, upon the recommendation of the Inspector General, the "universal-metal-potato-pomade" is taken from and the "matchless metal potato" and "Wilson's tripoli flour" are added to the list of articles to be kept for sale to officers and enlisted men by the Subsistence Department, under section 1144 of the Revised Statutes.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:  
R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 45, H. Q. A., June 27, 1887.

I. By direction of the Secretary of War the appointments in the Army of the United States, with the rank of 2d lieutenant, to date from June 12, 1887, of the following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, are announced:

## FIRST REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

24. Cadet Wm. C. Rivers, vice Landis, promoted. (Troop M.)

## SECOND REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

21. Cadet P. D. Lochridge, vice Holton, promoted. (Troop I.)

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

22. Cadet Thomas H. Slavens, vice Dickinson, promoted. (Troop L.)

23. Cadet Nathaniel F. McClure, vice Denn, promoted. (Troop M.)

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

10. Cadet John M. Jenkins, vice Macomb, promoted. (Troop K.)

16. Cadet Alfred M. Hunter, vice Welborn, promoted. (Troop I.)

## EIGHTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

29. Cadet Ellwood W. Evans, vice Elliott, transferred to the 8th Cavalry. (Troop I.)

## NINTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

25. Cadet John H. Alexander, to fill a vacancy. (Troop —)

## TENTH REGIMENT OF CAVALRY.

30. Cadet Robert G. Paxton, vice Mott, deceased. (Troop D.)

## FIRST REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

3. Cadet Eugene W. Van C. Lucas, vice Runcie, promoted. (Battery A.)

## SECOND REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

6. Cadet Richmond P. Davis, vice Catlin, promoted. (Battery I.)

8. Cadet Ernest Hinds, vice Greble, promoted. (Battery E.)

## THIRD REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

7. Cadet George O. Squire, vice Gibbon, appointed 1st lieutenant in the Ordnance Department. (Battery G.)

11. Cadet Edgar Russell, vice Loversidge, promoted. (Battery H.)

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

9. Cadet Wirt Robinson, vice Alexander, promoted. (Battery E.)

12. Cadet George F. Landers, vice Strong, promoted. (Battery H.)

## FIFTH REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

4. Cadet Charles B. Wheeler, vice Allen, promoted. (Battery M.)

## FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

28. Cadet Frederick A. Tripp, vice Weaver, promoted. (Co. D.)

## SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

14. Cadet Harry E. Wilkins, vice Pickering, promoted. (Co. F.)

## THIRD REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

52. Cadet James T. Dean, vice McCoy, promoted. (Co. A.)

## FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

42. Cadet Herman Hall, vice Chase, promoted. (Co. H.)

## SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

39. Cadet Ambrose I. Moriarty, vice Shaw, dropped as a deserter. (Co. K.)

## TENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

50. Cadet William P. Baker, vice Blunt, transferred to the 5th Cavalry. (Co. C.)

## ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

27. Cadet Wm. Weigel, vice Handforth, promoted. (Co. A.)

51. Cadet Eugene L. Loversidge, vice Emery, promoted. (Co. K.)

## THIRTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

46. Cadet Alexander L. Dade, vice Hall, promoted. (Co. A.)

## FOURTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

19. Cadet Chas. H. Martin, vice Calhoun, promoted. (Co. F.)

## SIXTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

31. Cadet John C. Gregg, vice Chandler, promoted. (Co. G.)

## EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

5. Cadet Edward C. Young, vice Campbell, deceased. (Co. E.)

## NINETEENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

36. Cadet Thomas G. Hanson, vice Evans, promoted. (Co. D.)

44. Cadet Arthur B. Foster, vice Ives, promoted. (Co. B.)

## TWENTIETH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

45. Cadet Marcus D. Cronin, vice Irons, promoted. (Co. B.)

48. Cadet Chas. Gerhardt, vice Niskera, resigned. (Co. G.)

## TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

49. Cadet Samuel Seay, Jr., vice Parke, promoted. (Co. F.)

## TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

41. Cadet Wm. E. Bruce, vice Getty, promoted. (Co. A.)

## TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

47. Cadet Charles S. Farnsworth, vice Reed, promoted. (Co. E.)

53. Cadet Ulysses G. McAlexander, vice Devol, promoted. (Co. D.)

II. The following named cadets, graduates of the Military Academy, have been appointed to the Army of the United States as additional 2d lieutenants, in conformity with an act of Congress approved May 17, 1886, to date from June 12, 1887:

## ATTACHED TO THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

1. Cadet Francis R. Shunk.

2. Cadet James J. Meyler.

## ATTACHED TO THE CAVALRY ARM.

55. Cadet John A. Harman, to the 7th Cavalry.

54. Cadet Thomas Q. Donaldson, Jr., to the 3d Cavalry.

35. Cadet George McK. Williamson, to the 3d Cavalry.

37. Cadet Francis H. Beach, to the 1st Cavalry.

38. Cadet Thomas W. Hall, to the 4th Cavalry.

40. Cadet Alonzo Gray, to the 5th Cavalry.

43. Cadet Pierpont Isham, to the 7th Cavalry.

## ATTACHED TO THE ARTILLERY ARM.

13. Cadet George W. Gatchell, to the 3d Artillery.

15. Cadet Oscar L. Straub, to the 1st Artillery.

17. Cadet Fremont P. Peck, to the 4th Artillery.

20. Cadet John D. Miley, to the 5th Artillery.

25. Cadet Herman C. Schumm, to the 3d Artillery.

26. Cadet James C. Bourke, to the 2d Artillery.

## ATTACHED TO THE INFANTRY ARM.

18. Cadet Edson A. Lewis, to the 18th Infantry.

54. Cadet William E. Jones, to the 14th Infantry.

55. Cadet Edmund Wittenmyer, to the 9th Infantry.

57. Cadet Michael J. Lenihan, to the 25th Infantry.

58. Cadet William H. Wassell, to the 9th Infantry.

59. Cadet Mark L. Hersey, to the 19th Infantry.

60. Cadet Walter L. Taylor, to the 12th Infantry.

61. Cadet Bard P. Schenck, to the 7th Infantry.

62. Cadet Henry R. Adams, to the 23d Infantry.

63. Cadet Samuel A. Smoke, to the 6th Infantry.

64. Cadet Frank H. Albright, to the 12th Infantry.

III. The following named additional 2d lieutenants have been appointed 2d lieutenants, to date from June 15, 1887:

Additional 2d Lieutenant Edson A. Lewis, 18th Infantry, vice McClure, promoted. (Co. K.)

Additional 2d Lieutenant William E. Jones, 14th Infantry, vice Gustin, promoted. (Co. K.)

Additional 2d Lieutenant Edmund Wittenmyer, 9th Infantry, vice Dadds, promoted. (Co. E.)

IV. The officers above named will report in person at their proper stations on the thirtieth of September next.

V. The officers named in this order will, immediately upon its receipt by them, report by letter to the commanding officers of their respective corps or regiments. The reports to the commanding officers should, in the absence of information as to their stations, be forwarded, under cover, to the Adjutant General of the Army.

VI. Those who have been attached as additional 2d lieutenants will be appointed, in order of seniority, to vacancies as they occur in the arms of the service to which they have, respectively, been attached.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 46, H. Q. A., June 28, 1887.

I. The Secretary of War having approved of the following transfers of troops, they are hereby directed: the movements to commence not later than July 25, 1887:

II. The 11th Infantry will be concentrated at Fort Abraham Lincoln, Dakota Territory, and then moved by rail to Duluth, Minnesota, and by boat to Buffalo, New York, from which point they will be moved to stations in the Division of the Atlantic that the commanding general of that division may designate.

III. The 12th Infantry will be concentrated at Buffalo, New York, embarked immediately, and then moved by boat to Duluth, Minnesota, and by rail to Bismarck, Dakota Territory, from which point they will be moved to the stations in the Department of Dakota that the commanding general of that department may designate.

IV. The headquarters band, and four troops of the 7th Cavalry at Fort Meade, Department of Dakota, that the colonel of the regiment may designate (accompanied by the colonel and second major) will change station by marching to Fort Riley, Department of the Missouri.

V. The headquarters band, and the field officers of the 5th Cavalry now at Fort Riley, to such posts in the Indian Territory as the commanding general of the department may designate; two of the troops of the regiment now at Fort Riley to Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and the other two to Fort Elliott, Texas; these transfers to be made by marching.

VI. The field officers and troops of the 3d Cavalry now at Fort Sill, Indian Territory, and Fort Elliott, Texas, will be transferred by marching to the Department of Texas, and then the 4th and 3d Cavalry will exchange stations by marching within that department.

VII. As far as practicable all regimental, company, and the authorized allowance of officers' baggage will be shipped by rail or water from initial points to the new stations of the different detachments of each regiment.

VIII. The commanding generals Divisions of the Atlantic and of the Missouri will assign the regiments in their respective divisions, except where other instructions have herein been given, to their new stations as soon as practicable after receipt of this order, and arrange all further details with due regard to economy and the comfort of officers and men.

By command of Lieutenant General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE PLATTE, June 20, 1887.

The Annual Department Rifle Competition will take place on the Bellevue Rifle Range, under the direction of Major Guy V. Henry, 9th Cavalry, Inspector of Rifle Practice, Department of the Platte, commencing Monday, August 15 next.

Post commanders will send enlisted competitors in time to report to Captain Cyrus A. Earnest, 8th Infantry, who will command the Department Rifle Camp, on the range, August 12 next.

The attention of post commanders is called to the requirements of paragraph 569, Instructions in Rifle and Carbine Firing.

By command of Brig. Gen. Crook:

SAM'L BRECK, Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

G. O. 1, DIV. OF THE PACIFIC, June 13, 1887.

The contest for places on the Division rifle team will take place this year at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., and will be conducted by Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., the Division Inspector of Rifle Practice. The preliminary practice will be held September 1 and 2, and the competition for places on the Division team between September 4 and 10.

G. O. 8, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, June 17, 1887.

The Department rifle competition, including preliminary practice, will take place at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., between August 15 and 27, and will be conducted by Capt. Lowell A. Chamberlain, 1st Artillery.

The marksmen selected will be sent to report to the C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, to arrive not later than the 15th of August.

## THE CASE OF MAJOR RUNKLE.

## WAR DEPARTMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 27, 1887.

By direction of the President, in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court of the U. S. rendered May 27, 1887, in cases numbered 259 and 260, the directions of the Secretary of War of Nov. 12, 1884, (see G. O. No. 76, of 1885, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., page 14), dropping Major Benj. P. Runkle, retired, from the rolls of the Army, having been based upon a judgment of the U. S. Court of Claims, which has been reversed by the Supreme Court, are hereby cancelled, and Major Benj. P. Runkle will be borne on the Army rolls as never having been legally separated from the Army under the proceedings published in General Court-martial Orders No. 7, of Jan. 16, 1873, heretofore revoked by Executive orders of Aug. 4, 1877, published in S. O. No. 166, of Aug. 4, 1877, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O.

WM. C. ENDICOTT.

By command of Lieut.-General Sheridan:

R. C. DRUM, Adjutant-General.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

## Judge Advocate General's Department.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days, is granted Lieut.

Col. Thomas F. Barr, D. J. A. G., Chicago (S. O. 75, June 28, Div. Mo.)

## Adjutant and Inspector Generals.

Brig. Gen. Absalom Baird, Inspector General, is designated under an invitation extended by the Government of France to witness the manoeuvres of the French Army, to take place in September, 1887. He will proceed to Paris in time to reach there by Sept. 1 (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp. Gen., will inspect Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.)

Lieut.-Col. Robert P. Hughes, Insp.-Gen., will inspect the post and the prison at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 39, D. Cal., June 13.)

## Quartermasters and Subsistence Departments.

Leave for ten days—to commence on or about July 2—is granted Col. William W. Burns, A. C. G. S., Governor's Island. (S. O. 132, Div. Atl., June 30.)

Major Ezra B. Kirk, Q. M., will proceed to Fort Sumter, S. C., and inspect the ord. sergeants' quarters being erected there (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. Asa P. Blunt, A. Q. M., commandant Military Prison, Fort Leavenworth (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

The C. O., Fort Adams, R. I., is directed to grant a furlough for four months, to commence on or about July 1, to Commissary Sergt. John Ryan (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. Atlantic).

## Pay Department.

The troops in Div. of Atlantic will be paid on muster of June 30 as follows: Maj. Albert S. Towar, paymaster—Fts. Wayne, Brady and Mackinac, Mich. Maj. Joseph W. Wham, paymaster—Frankford Arsenal, Fts. McHenry, Monroe, Wood and David's Island. Maj. Culver C. Sniffen, paymaster—Fts. Trumbull, Adams, Schuyler and Columbus, Willet's Point and Creedmoor, N. Y. Maj. George W. Baird, paymaster—National Armory, Springfield; Watertown Arsenal, Fts. Warren and Proble, Kennebec Arsenal. Maj. Francis S. Dodge, paymaster—Fts. Hamilton and Wadsworth, Sandy Hook, West Point, Watervliet Arsenal, Plattsburg Barracks. Maj. Charles McClure, paymaster—Newport Barracks, Indianapolis Arsenal, Columbus Barracks, Allegheny Arsenal. Maj. Wm. H. Comogys, Pm.—Little Rock Barracks, Hospital, Hot Springs; Jackson Barracks, Mt. Vernon Barracks, St. Francis Barracks, Ft. Barrancas, Augusta Arsenal. Maj. Henry Clayton, paymaster—Fts. Porter, Niagara and Ontario, Madison Barracks. (S. O. 129, Div. Atlantic, June 27.)

## Medical Department.

Capt. John J. Cochran, asst. surg., will take charge of Capt. Jas. F. Simpson, 3d Cav., and conduct him to Washington, D. C. (S. O. 38, June 9, D. Cal.)

Leave of absence for three days is granted Major James C. McKee, surgeon (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.)

Lieut. Col. Basil Norris, Medical Director, will inspect medical property at Vancouver Barracks for which Major Wm. E. Waters, Post Surgeon, is accountable (S. O. 57, June 13, D. Columbia.)

The C. O., Presidio of San Francisco, will order Acting Hospl. Steward John L. Henderson to report July 5 for duty during the march to and the encampment at Santa Cruz (S. O. 41, June 20, D. California.)

Capt. G. T. Beall, M. S. K., is granted four months' leave. Capt. A. V. Cherbonnier will perform his duties at St. Louis during his leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.)

## Engineers and Ordnance Departments.

The following changes in stations and duties are ordered, to take effect July 1: Major David P. Heap will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the third and fourth light-house districts, relieving Capt. John C. Mallory and 1st Lieut. John Mills, C. E. Capt. Mallory will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer of the fifth and sixth light-house districts, relieving Major James F. Gregory, C. E., who will report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty as engineer secretary of the Light-House Board, relieving Maj. David P. Heap. 1st Lieut. John Mills will report to Maj. David P. Heap, engineer of the third and fourth light-house districts, for duty under his immediate orders. Capt. Willard Young is relieved from duty under the immediate orders of Captain Charles F. Powell, C. E., and will take station at Portland, Ore., relieving Capt. Powell of the charge of such works as may be designated by the Chief of Engineers (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

Leave for one month, from July 21, is granted 1st Lieut. Eugene J. Spencer, C. E. (S. O. 62, June 24, C. E.)

Ordnance Sergt. Albert Stout, recently appointed from sergt., Troop M, 9th Cav., will proceed to Fort Pulaski, Ga., to relieve Ord. Sergt. James Coleman, who will proceed to Augusta Arsenal to await further orders (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.)

Major Joseph P. Farley, Ord. Dept., is detailed member of the board for testing rifled cannon, vice Capt. Charles Shaler, Ord. Dept., relieved (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. W. Gibson, O. D., will, on being relieved from duty at West Point, report for duty at the Midvale Steel Works, Philadelphia (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.)

The following changes are ordered to take effect July 1: Major Joseph P. Farley is relieved from the command of the U. S. Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., and assigned as a member of the Ordnance Board, with station, at New York Arsenal. Major Frank H. Phipps is relieved from the command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Me., and assigned to command of the Powder Depot, Dover, N. J. Capt. Otho E. Micholls is relieved from duty at the Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., and assigned to command of the Kennebec Arsenal, Me. Capt. John E. Greer will, in addition to his present duties, report to the C. O., New York Arsenal, for duty as assistant. Capt. Chas. Shaler is relieved from duty as a member of the Ordnance Board in New York City, and will report to the C. O., Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y., for duty. Capt. Jas. C. Ayres is relieved from duty at the Benicia Arsenal, Cal., and will report for duty as chief ord. officer Dept. of Columbia, and C. O. officer of Vancouver Barracks Ord. Depot. Capt. Andrew H. Russell will be relieved from duty as Chief Ord. officer, Dept. of the Columbia, and as C. O. of the

Vancouver Ord. Depot, and will report to the C. O., Frankford Arsenal, Pa., for duty. Capt. Ira MacNutt is relieved from duty at the Frankford Arsenal, Pa., and will report to the C. O., Watertown Arsenal, Mass., for duty (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. Lawrence L. Bruff, O. D., will be relieved from duty at the West Point Foundry, and will report to the C. O., Watervliet Arsenal, for duty (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.).

#### Chaplains.

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Post Chaplain George W. Collier, Fort Totten, D. T. (S. O. 59, June 21, B. Dakota.).

#### Signal Corps.

Leave for one month and twenty days, from July 1, is granted 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Sig. Corps (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.).

Amends S. O. 92, relating to 2d Lieut. Frank W. Ellis, Sig. Corps, directing him to proceed to certain points to carry out special instructions from the Chief Signal Officer (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

#### THE LINE.

The Stations of Companies not mentioned here will be found by reference to last number of the JOURNAL.

#### 2nd Cavalry, Colonel Nelson B. Sweetzer.

Hdqs., B. E. F. G., and I. Ft. Walla Walla, Wash. T.; A and K, Presidio de San Francisco, Cal.; C and M, Ft. Bidwell, Cal.; D, Boise Bks., Idaho; H, Ft. Spokane, Wash. T.; L, Ft. Sherman, Idaho.

Major D. S. Gordon will inspect money accounts at Fort Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.).

#### 3rd Cavalry, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

Hdqs., C, F, L, and M, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, Ft. Concho, Tex.; G, Camp at Eagle Pass, Tex.; E, Ft. Hancock, Tex.; B, Camp Pecos Colorado, Tex.; D and H, Ft. Sul, Ind. T.; I and K, Ft. Elliott, Tex.

The C. O., Alcatraz Island, Cal., will send Capt. James F. Simpson to Washington, D. C., with a view to his admission to the hospital for the insane (S. O. 33, June 9, D. Cal.).

#### 4th Cavalry, Colonel William B. Royall.

Hdqs., B, D, F, H, and K, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; A, E, and I, Ft. Lowell, Ariz.; C, G, and I, Ft. Bowie, Ariz.; M, Ft. McDowell, Ariz.

Leave for two months is granted 2d Lieut. Harry C. Benson (S. O. 31, June 13, Div. P.).

#### 6th Cavalry, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Hdqs., A, C, G, and L, Ft. Bayard, N. M.; I and K, Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B and F, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; D and H, Ft. Stanton, N. M.; M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; E, Ft. Union, N. M.

Major David Perry will proceed to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., and assume command of that depot (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

#### 9th Cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch.

Hdqs., C, F, and K, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; A, G, and I, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; D and H, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.; M, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; B and E, Ft. Du Chesse, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah); L, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

The sick leave granted 1st Lieut. F. Beers Taylor is extended two months (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

#### 1st Artillery, Colonel John C. Tidball.

Hdqs., A, C, I, L, and K, Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.; B and H, Alcatraz Island, Cal.; E, Vancouver Bks., W. T.; D and F, Ft. Cañby, W. T.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Mason, Cal.

Capt. Chandler P. Eakin will inspect medical property at Fort Cañby, for which Capt. Curtis E. Munn, Asst. Surg., is accountable (S. O. 90, June 18, D. Columbia.).

The leave for seven days granted 2d Lieut. Samuel D. Sturges, Jr., Presidio de San Francisco, is extended three days (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.).

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect on or about July 5, is granted 1st Lieut. John M. K. Davis (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. John A. Towers will proceed to Benicia Barracks, Cal., and report for temporary duty, to relieve 1st Lieut. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf., as A. A. Q. M., A. C. S., Act. Ord. Officer, and Act. Signal Officer (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.).

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about July 5, is granted 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, Adj. (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.).

Major E. R. Warner is directed to await orders at Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30).

#### 2nd Artillery, Colonel Romeyn B. Ayres.

Hdqs., G, and I, Ft. Francis Bks., Fla.; A and E, Little Rock Bks., Ark.; B and H, Ft. Barrancas, Fla.; C and D, Mount Vernon Bks., Ala.; F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; K, Ft. Monroe, Va.; I and M, Jackson Bks., La.

2d Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox, St. Francis Barracks, will report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, La., July 10, for temporary duty with Bat. M, to continue until the termination of the camp of instruction which is to be established at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss. (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.).

Leave for fifteen days is granted Capt. John H. Calef, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 129, June 27, Div. A.).

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Capt. William McK. Dunn, Jr., Little Rock Barracks (S. O. 129, June 27, Div. A.).

S. O. 128 is modified so as to require 2d Lieut. Cornelius DeW. Wilcox to report to the C. O. Jackson Barracks, July 25, instead of July 10 (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.).

The C. O. Fort Barrancas, Fla., will issue a furlough for four months to Sergt. Henry B. Jewett, Bat. B (S. O. 131, June 29, Div. A.).

The C. O. Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., will issue a furlough for sixty days to Sergt. John Davis, Bat. C (S. O. 131, June 29, Div. A.).

#### 3rd Artillery, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Hdqs., A, C, E, H, K, and L, Washington Bks., D. C.; B, Newport Bks., R. I.; D, G, Ft. Mifflin, Md.; M, Ft. Monroe, Va.; F, San Antonio, Tex.

Major Edward B. Williston will proceed to Chicago and thence to Washington on public business (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.).

#### 4th Artillery, Colonel Clement L. Best.

Hdqs., B, D, E, G, and I, Ft. Adams, R. I.; A and C, Ft. Trumbull, Conn.; F, Ft. Snelling, Minn.; H and K, Ft. Warren, Mass.; L, Ft. Monroe, Va.; M, Ft. Preble, Me.

Leave from July 15, to include Sept. 19, is granted 1st Lieut. John T. French, Jr. (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

Lieut.-Col. Henry C. Hasbrouck, Commandant of Cadets, Military Academy, and Major, 4th Art., is designated, under an invitation extended by the Government of France, to witness the manoeuvres of the French Army to take place in September, 1887. He will proceed to Paris in time to reach there by Sept. 1 (S. O., June 25, H. Q. A.).

By direction of the Secretary of War Col. Clement L. Best, 4th Art., will relieve Col. Edwin F. Townsend, 12th Inf., from further duty in inspecting the several organizations of the N. G. of New York detailed for tours of service at the Peekskill camp for the period ending Aug. 6, 1887, and on the completion of this duty will return to his proper station. Col. Townsend will, upon being relieved by Col. Best, rejoin his command (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

#### 5th Artillery, Colonel John Hamilton.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and K, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y.; A, C, and L, Ft. Columbus, N. Y.; G, Ft. Monroe, Va.; H, Ft. Wadsworth, N. Y.; D, Ft. Douglas, Utah; J and M, Ft. Schuyler, N. Y.

1st Lieut. William W. Galbraith will report to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 28, 1887, for duty at the Academy (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.).

1st Lieut. David D. Johnson is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H. (S. O. 130, June 28, Div. A.).

Sergt. O. W. Heinrich, Bat. E, and Sergt. John Francis, Bat. C, will report to Major Abram C. Wildrick for duty at the camp of rifle practice at Creedmoor, the former as sergeant-major and the latter as Q. M. and commissary sergeant (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.).

2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh will proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., July 2 and 5, on public business (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.).

The C. O.'s Forts Hamilton and Columbus, N. Y. H., will each cause a detail to report, July 5, to 2d Lieut. Harvey C. Carbaugh, to proceed with him to Creedmoor, N. Y., to perform certain labor connected with the sanitary welfare of the rifle camp (S. O. 132, June 30, Div. A.).

#### 1st Infantry, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Hdqs., E, F, I, and K, Angel Island, Cal.; A and D, Benicia Bks., Cal.; C and G, Presidio de San Francisco, Cal.; B, Ft. Gaston, Cal.; H, Ft. McDermitt, Nev.

The following are designated to inspect money accounts at their posts: Lieut.-Col. Charles G. Bartlett, Benicia Barracks; Capt. Robert G. Armstrong, Fort McDermitt (S. O. 39, June 13, D. Cal.).

The following are relieved as recruiting officers, to take effect June 30: Capt. Robert G. Heiner, Benicia Barracks; 1st Lieut. Frank H. Edmunds, Adj., Angel Island, Cal. (S. O. 41, June 20, D. Cal.).

Leave for three months on Surgeon's certificate is granted Capt. Douglas M. Scott, recruiting officer (S. O., June 24, H. Q. A.).

#### 2nd Infantry, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Hdqs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, and K, Ft. Omaha, Neb. 1st Lieut. J. K. Waring is appointed adjutant, treasurer, etc., at David's Island, N. Y. H. (Orders 151, Rec. Ser., June 30.).

#### 5th Infantry, Colonel George Gibson.

Hdqs., A, B, D, E, G, I, and H, Ft. Keogh, M. T.; F and K, Ft. Totten, D. T.; C, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.

Lieut. E. R. Gilman is granted further extension of leave to Jan. 5, 1888, and his resignation is accepted, to take effect that date. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.).

#### 7th Infantry, Colonel Henry C. Merriam.

Hdqs., A, D, F, and H, Ft. Laramie, Wyo.; B and E, Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo.; G and I, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; C and K, Ft. McKinney, Wyo.

Cos. A and H will be relieved from duty at Fort Laramie, Wyo., July 5, and, under the senior officer, proceed (by march to Cheyenne) to Camp Pilot Butte, Wyo., and take station, relieving Cos. B and E, which will, under the senior officer, take station at Fort Laramie, marching from Cheyenne (S. O. 59, June 20, D. Platte.).

Before a G. C.-M. at Fort Robinson, Neb., was tried Sergt. Charles Fox, Co. K, 7th Inf. Charge—"Neglect of duty." Spec—"In that he, while on duty as escort to Major and Paymaster D. N. Bash, and placed in charge of a valise containing public funds, did neglect and fail to properly guard the same, and allow one Charles Parker to steal and carry away the said valise, thereby causing a loss to the United States of \$7,350.93. This at Antelope Station, Wyo., March 18, 1887." Finding—"Guilty." Sentence—"To be reduced to the ranks, and then to be dishonorably discharged the service of the U. S. The court is thus lenient in view of mitigating circumstances shown in evidence." General Crook approves the findings and sentence, but, upon the unanimous recommendation of the court to the mercy of the reviewing authority, the latter remits the sentence. Sergt. Fox will be returned to duty (S. O. M. O. 54, D. Platte, 1887).

#### 8th Infantry, Colonel August V. Kautz.

Hdqs., A, B, E, F, G, and H, Ft. Niobrara, Neb.; C and I, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; D and K, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.

Cos. D and K will be relieved from duty at Fort Bridger, Wyo., July 5, and, under the senior officer, proceed to Fort Robinson, Neb., taking station there (S. O. 59, June 20, D. Platte.).

#### 11th Infantry, Colonel Richard I. Dodge.

Hdqs., A, D, E, and K, Ft. Sully, D. T.; B, C, F, and H, Ft. Yates, D. T.; G, Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; I, Ft. Bennett, D. T.

The 11th on coming East will garrison Madison Barracks, Plattsburg Barracks, Fort Ontario, and Fort Niagara. Colonel Dodge will go to Sackett's Harbor, Lieut.-Col. Bush likely to Fort Niagara, and Major Page either to Fort Ontario or Plattsburg Barracks.

#### 12th Infantry, Colonel Edwin F. Townsend.

Hdqs., B, D, F, G, and I, Madison Bks., N. Y.; C, Plattsburg Bks., N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Niagara, N. Y.; H, Ft. Ontario, N. Y.; A, Ft. Wood, Bedford's Island, N. Y. H.

Col. Edwin F. Townsend has been relieved by Col. C. L. Best from further duty at the N. Y. State Camp (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

#### 15th Infantry, Colonel Robert E. A. Crofton.

Hdqs., E, F, G, and K, Ft. Buford, D. T.; A, C, D, and H, Ft. Randall, D. T.; B and I, Ft. Pembina, D. T.

1st Lieut. George F. Cooke will proceed to David's Island and report to conduct to the Leavenworth Military Prison convicts awaiting transfer to that prison (S. O. 103, June 20, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, upon the completion

of the transfer of recruiting matters at Harrisburg, Pa., will proceed to join his regiment in the Dept. of Dakota (S. O. 104, June 21, Rec. Ser.).

#### 16th Infantry, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Hdqs., B, and H, Ft. Bliss, Tex.; C and F, Ft. Concho, Tex.; E, Ft. McIntosh, Tex.; I, Ft. Davis, Tex.; A, G, and K, San Antonio, Tex.; D, Ft. Ringgold, Tex.

Capt. Thos. E. Rose is granted four months' leave. (S. O., H. Q. A., June 30.).

#### 18th Infantry, Colonel John E. Yard.

Hdqs., A, B, and D, Ft. Hays, Kas.; E and F, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; C and I, Ft. Gibson, I. T.; G, H, and K, Ft. Riley, Kas.

Subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, 1st Lieut. William T. Wood is appointed R. Q. M., to date June 21, 1887, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the promotion of 1st Lieut. Michael Leahy, R. Q. M., to Captain (Orders 32, June 21, 18th Inf.).

#### 20th Infantry, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.

Hdqs., A, B, C, E, F, H, and K, Ft. Assiniboine, M. T.; D, Ft. Maginnis, M. T.; G and I, Camp Poplar River, M. T.

Col. Elwell S. Otis will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., for the purpose of accompanying the Governor of Pennsylvania on his tour of inspection of the National Guard of Pennsylvania at the annual encampment at Mt. Gretna, Lebanon County, from Aug. 6 to 13, 1887 (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.).

#### 21st Infantry, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Hdqs., A, C, E, and G, Ft. Sidney, Neb.; D and H, Ft. Bridger, Wyo.; B, F, I, and K, Ft. Duchesne, Utah (Post-office address via Ouray, Utah).

The extension of sick leave granted Capt. Ebenezer W. Stone is further extended two months (S. O., June 29, H. Q. A.).

#### 22nd Infantry, Colonel Peter T. Swaine.

Hdqs., A, B, D, G, H, and K, Ft. Lewis, Colo.; C, F, and Ft. Lyon, Colo.; E, Ft. Mary, N. M.

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick is relieved from duty at Columbus Barracks and will proceed to Harrisburg, Pa., and relieve 1st Lieut. Alexis R. Paxton, 15th Inf., of the charge of rendezvous. The recruiting rendezvous at Harrisburg will be discontinued and Lieut. Cusick will proceed to Portland, Me., and establish a rendezvous in that city (S. O. 104, June 21, Rec. Ser.).

1st Lieut. Cornelius C. Cusick is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at Columbus Barracks, O. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

#### 23rd Infantry, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Hdqs., F, G, H, and I, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; A and B, Ft. Brady, Mich.; C and D, Ft. Porter, N. Y.; E and K, Ft. Mackinac, Mich.

1st Lieut. Calvin D. Cowles is relieved as member of the G. C.-M. at David's Island, N. Y. H. (S. O., June 28, H. Q. A.).

The leave granted 1st Lieut. J. Rozier Clagett, R. Q. M., Fort Wayne, is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.).

1st Lieut. C. D. Cowles is relieved as depot adjutant, etc., at David's Island, N. Y. H. (Orders 151, Rec. Ser., June 30.).

The C. O. Fort Wayne, Mich., will issue a furlough for two months to Sergt. William J. King, Co. I (S. O. 129, June 27, Div. A.).

**Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, June 25, 1887.**

#### APPOINTMENT.

Colonel John G. Parke, Corps of Engineers, to be Superintendent of the U. S. Military Academy, to take effect August 28, 1887.

#### TRANSFER.

2d Lieutenant Stephen H. Elliott, from the 8th Cavalry to the 5th Cavalry, June 20, 1887, with rank from October 24, 1886, vice Potter, transferred to the Corps of Engineers.

#### Military Academy.

Leave until Aug. 27, 1887, on account of ill health, granted Cadet Thaddeus M. Kelly, 2d Class (S. O., June 27, H. Q. A.).

#### Courts-martial.

The following courts have been ordered:

At Fort Omaha, Neb., June 22. Detail: Major Edmond Butler, Capt. William Mills, Charles Keller, Charles A. Dempsey, Henry Catley, and Luther S. Ames, 1st Lieuts. Richard T. Earle, William C. Muhlenberg, and Abner Pickering, 2d Lieuts. William Moffatt, Thomas H. Wilson, William M. Wright, and Charles D. Towley, 2d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles W. Rowell, 2d Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 58, June 17, D. Platte.).

At Fort McKinney, Wyo., June 28. Detail: Capt. Daniel W. Benham, 7th Inf.; Capt. Daniel Weissel, Asst. Surg.; Capt. James M. J. Sanno, 7th Inf.; Capt. Eugene D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; 1st Lieuts. George S. Young, James B. Jackson, and John L. Barbour, 7th Inf.; 2d Lieuts. John H. Gardner and James W. Benton, 9th Cav.; 2d Lieut. Chauncey B. Baker, 7th Inf., and 1st Lieut. Joseph Garrard, 9th Cav., J.-A. (S. O. 58, June 17, D. Platte.).

At Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., July 7. Detail: Col. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Nathan W. Osborne, 6th Inf.; Lieut.-Col. Edward Collins, 7th Inf.; Major James S. Casey, 17th Inf.; Major Edmond Butler, 2d Inf.; Major William J. Lyster, 6th Inf.; Capt. Richard Combs, 7th Inf.; Capt. William Mills, 2d Inf.; Capt. Clarence E. Bennett, 17th Inf.; Capt. Charles Keller and Charles A. Dempsey, 2d Inf.; Capt. Thomas G. Troxel and Cyrus S. Roberts, 17th Inf., and Capt. Charles Porter, 6th Inf., J.-A. (S. O. 58, June 17, D. Platte.).

At Little Rock Barracks, Ark., June 28. Detail: Major Edwin Bentley, Surg.; Major Francis L. Guenther, Capt. Frank B. Hamilton and William McK. Dunn, Jr., 1st Lieut. John H. Gifford, and 2d Lieut. John T. Thompson, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. George S. Grimes, 2d Art., J.-A. (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.).

At Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., June 27. Detail: Capt. William B. Beck and Charles Morris, 1st Lieuts. Benjamin K. Roberts, Frank Thorp, and David D. Johnson, 2d Lieuts. Warren P. Newcomb and Avery D. Andrews, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 128, June 25, Div. A.).

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 1. Detail: Capt. Jacob B. Rawles, John R. Brinckle, and George W. Crabb, 5th Art.; Capt. Rudolph G. Ebert, Asst. Surg.; 1st Lieuts. Paul Roemer and Granger Adams and 2d Lieut. Albert C. Blunt, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. Wm. H. Coffin, 5th Art., J.-A. (S. O. 131, June 29, Div. A.).

#### Army Boards.

A Board of Survey will assemble at San Francisco, June 17, to fix the responsibility for a deficiency in mineral oil, for which Major George H. Weeks, Q. M., is responsible. Detail: Lieut.-Col. Isaac D. De Russy, 14th Inf., and Capt.

Charles A. Alligood, M. S. K., and Charles P. Eagan, C. S. (S. O. 32, June 16, Div. P.)

A Board of Officers will meet at Fort Bridger, Wyo., to inspect the public buildings erected under contract of Feb. 16. Detail: Major John N. Andrews, 21st Inf.; Capt. Henry S. Howe, 17th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, 21st Inf. (S. O. 59, June 20, D. Platte.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of 1st Lieuts. Thomas M. Woodruff and Richard E. Thompson, A. S. O., and 2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, will assemble, June 25 and 27, to fix responsibility for loss of Signal Service property, for which 2d Lieut. James A. Swift, Signal Corps, is responsible (S. O. 44, June 23, Sig. Office.)

#### Camp of Rifle Instruction.

The camp of instruction in rifle practice at Creedmoor, N. Y., will commence on July 6, instead of July 5. The tour of the batteries of the 5th Artillery and company of the 12th Infantry will be as follows: Bats. H. C. and K. from July 6 to 17, inclusive; Bats. E. A. and M. from July 18 to 28, inclusive; Bats. I. L. and B. from July 29 to Aug. 9, inclusive; and Co. A, 12th Inf., from Aug. 10 to 20 (S. O. 128, June 25 Div. A.)

#### DEPARTMENT NEWS.

##### Division of the Atlantic.—Maj.-Gen. Schofield.

The batteries of the 2d U. S. Artillery at Jackson Barracks, La., under Major C. B. Throckmorton, will go into camp with the Louisiana and Mississippi militia at Fort Henry, near Pass Christian, Miss., about the middle of July to remain for a week. Fort Henry affords excellent facilities for heavy artillery practice, which regulars and militia will not fail to make full use of.

Troop B, 4th Cavalry (Lawton's), and Troop B, 6th Cavalry (Anderson's), are expected to arrive at Fort Myer, Va., soon after July 15.

A despatch from Key West says: "Ordnance Sergeant G. B. McNamara, U. S. A., in charge of the barracks, his wife and child are down with the yellow fever."

Bids for the sale of a site for the new barracks near Newport, Ky., for which \$60,000 was appropriated, were opened at the War Department June 27. Secretary Endicott, Gen. Sheridan, Quartermaster Holabird and Chief Clerk Tweedals being present. There were eleven bidders.

##### Dept. of Arizona.—Brig.-Gen. N. A. Miles.

Gen. Miles telegraphed from San Carlos June 26: "Lieut. Johnson's surprise and capture and the rapid pursuit of the troops have driven the band of hostiles back to the reservation, where they have surrendered, and I have instituted an investigation and detailed a General Court-martial for trial of three guilty of military offences, thus ending the present disturbances." Great credit is given to Lieut. C. P. Johnson, 10th Cavalry, for his energy.

A despatch of June 28 says: All the renegade Apaches are in the guardhouse, having given themselves up. Gen. Miles, being at San Carlos in person, notified them that he would accept their unconditional surrender—nothing less. Finding it next to impossible to escape they surrendered, with a plea for mercy. During the raid the troops followed the hostiles 45 miles, over the roughest mountains in Southern Arizona, through intense heat and with no water. It was the sharpest, quickest, and most emphatic campaign ever made against these Indians. Oliver Eaton, an Indian scout, a graduate of Hampton School, was the trailer, and his skill in keeping the trail enabled the troops to keep close on the hostiles. In crossing the San Pedro Valley the hostiles travelled nearly 15 miles on tiptoe to hide the trail, but Eaton held it. A general court-martial is now in progress here, trying four of the renegades, who were scouts and resisted arrest at the time of their departure from the reservation.

##### Dept. of the Columbia.—Brig. Gen. John Gibbon.

It seems to be the general opinion that Fort Klamath, Ogn., will soon be abandoned.

#### GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL ORDERS.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, A. G. O.,  
WASHINGTON, June 24, 1887.

##### General Court-martial Orders, No. 32.

Before a General Court-martial which convened at Fort Snelling, Minn., pursuant to Special Orders No. 32, April 7, 1887, Headquarters Department of Dakota, and of which Col. George L. Andrews, 25th Inf., is president, was arraigned and tried 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav. Charge I.—"Violation of the 13th Article of War." II.—"Presenting or causing to be presented, false and fraudulent claims against the United States, in violation of the 60th Article of War." III.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." IV.—"and additional charge—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." The specifications allege the sale of duplicate pay accounts for February, 1887, to W. A. Macquere, post-trader at Fort Keogh; Thos. H. Norton and Co., of Wheeling, W. Va.; the 2d National Bank, St. Paul, Minn., and the 1st National Bank of Fairbault, Minn. Next, without leave from Feb. 28, 1887, to his apprehension at St. Louis, March 16, Third, hypothecating his pay accounts for March and April, 1887, to the Stock Growers' National Bank, of Miles City, M. T., as collateral security for two promissory notes of \$125 each. The specification to the additional charge alleges that the accused did make out his official accounts for his salary as 2d Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry, for the months of February, March, April, May, and June, 1887, and, in violation of U. S. No. 112, Hdqrs. of the Army, A. G. O., series of 1884, for a valuable consideration, issue and hypothecate the said February account on or about July 28, 1886; the said March account on or about Aug. 20, 1886; the said April account on or about Sept. 20, 1886; the said May account on or about Oct. 20, 1886; and the said June account on or about Nov. 30, 1886; and transfer for the said accounts for the months and on or about the dates aforesaid to Thos. H. Norton and Co., of Wheeling, West Virginia.

The accused pleaded guilty and the finding on all of the charges and specifications was guilty. Sentence:

"To be dismissed the service of the United States, and to be confined at hard labor in such penitentiary as the reviewing authority may direct for the period of two years."

The proceedings, finding and sentence having been approved by the proper reviewing authority and the record forwarded, in accordance with the provisions of the 106th Article of War, for the action of the President of the United States, the following are his orders in relation thereon:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, June 24, 1887.

"The sentence in the foregoing case of 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., is hereby approved, and I direct that the convicted officer be dismissed the Service and confined in the Minnesota Penitentiary pursuant to said sentence.

"GROVER CLEVELAND."

By direction of the Secretary of War the sentence in the

foregoing case of 2d Lieut. James H. G. Wilcox, 7th Cav., will take effect July 4, 1887, from which date 2d Lieut. Wilcox will cease to be an officer of the Army, and he will be confined in the Minnesota Penitentiary.

In the case of a soldier tried by court-martial for making a disturbance in a house of prostitution in Cheyenne, thereby causing his arrest, trial, imprisonment, etc., by the civil authorities, General Crook says: "The finding to the specification and charge are disapproved. The proceedings fail to exhibit that there was any offence to any person or thing connected with the military service, or that any discredit was brought upon the Army by the prisoner being arrested and tried for an offence against the civil law. The offence alleged in the specification is one against the civil law, and for which the prisoner was tried and punished, and not against any law or regulation governing the military. The sentence is disapproved." (G. C. M. 45, D. Platte, 1887.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### WEST POINT, N. Y.

JUNE 30, 1887.

THE Military Academy is a deserted place just at present. Most of the officers have gone on their summer pilgrimage to worship at other shrines. A few of those left will go soon. About the only time when there is any commotion is in the morning drill; the new cadets then receive a setting up drill, the drillmasters being members of the 3d Class; at the same time the 1st classmen are having practice in giving commands; the cadets call this "boning voices." The new cadets have discarded their civilian clothes, and now appear in gray jackets and gray pants.

Before the change of clothes took place, a little scene happened in the mess hall at dinner, which will cause a smile to come over the countenance of many a graduate. A young officer, of eight years' graduation, visiting on the post, was invited by the officer in charge of the hall to go in and see how things looked. All the candidates had taken their seats at the tables when one of the corporals over them stepped up to the officer, who was in civilian dress, and said as only a brand new corporal can say it, "Take your seat, sir; and be prompt about it, too; sir, what do you mean by standing there, sir?" The officer was somewhat astonished and remarked, "Don't be too fresh, young man," at which the corporal fairly boiled and roared, "I'll teach you, sir, to be impudent to an old cadet, sir, what is your name, sir?" The answer came quietly, "Lieut. —, sir; I graduated eight years ago." It is needless to remark that the corporal subsided without further ceremony.

Advertisements are out for the lease of the hotel, and also for the livery service of the post. The proposals for the hotel will be opened Aug. 18, and for the livery Sept. 1. The periods for both are five years from Nov. 1, 1887.

Capt. Metcalf, Lieut. Howland and Smith left Tuesday on a canoe expedition. They went to Cooperstown, N. Y., by rail and from there they will go down the Susquehanna as far as Havre de Grace, Md.

One of this year's new cadets is an enlisted man of the 17th Infantry, whose father is a captain in the 18th. During the war enlisted men, privates and non-commissioned officers, and occasionally officers, were frequently appointed, but this is the first case that we know of, where the Regular Service has been represented.

Gen. Merritt's furniture left last Thursday for Leavenworth. Lieut. Edgerton's household goods have also been shipped. Capt. Rodgers will go in a few days, but his family will stay till the middle of August. Capt. Rockwell will be packing next week; his duties are to be taken by Capt. Williams, with Lieut. Mott as police officer, and in command of the Artillery Detachment.

Pratt Post, Grand Army of the Republic, from Kingston, visited West Point yesterday. The members, about forty, marched to the Sedgwick Monument, which was saluted and decorated with bouquets of roses, after which the men broke ranks and wandered over the Point for an hour, visiting places of interest.

Marcus Butler Stokes, Early Branch, S. C.; Frederick Randolph Young, Pellonia, Ills., and Phil Sheridan Campbell, Sioux Falls, Dak., have been designated for examination for admission to the U. S. Military Academy in June, 1888.

#### U. S. ARTILLERY SCHOOL, FORT MONROE.

IN G. O. 17 Gen. Tidball directs that exercises for the month of July and August be confined chiefly to firing practice. The firing will be under Capt. S. M. Mills, 5th Art., Instructor in Practical exercises. All that relates to the engineering work will be under Captain James M. Ingralls, 1st Artillery, Instructor of Engineering, assisted by 2d Lieutenant A. Cronkrite, 4th Artillery; all that relates to Signalling, under 1st Lieut. C. W. Hobbs, 3d Art. Acting Signal Officer; the whole to be under Major A. C. M. Pennington, 4th Art. Superintendent. The order of firing will be as follows: 10-inch S. B. guns at fixed and moving targets; 15-inch S. B. guns, at fixed target at 2,000 to 2,500 yards; 100 pound rifle (Parrott), at 2,500 to 3,000 yards; 8-inch rifle (converted), at 2,500 to 3,000 yards.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT BLISS, TEX.

We have had two sad deaths here recently, one by drowning and the other in a railroad accident. Mussi, the drowned man, was a foreigner, of honest, amiable character and very useful in the Q. M. Department. He, with a companion, undertook to cross the river in a boat too near the dam; the boat was carried over, Mussi going under. Vigilant search has been made for the body, but it has not been found.

Reynolds, an old soldier, though a young man, discharged from the Service a few months since, returned, encouraged by the officers to whom he applied, for enlistment. A detrimental examination on the day of his death rather depressed him, but otherwise he gave no sign of premeditated suicide. He was on the track, returning from El Paso, when the passenger going south caught him, and he was crushed to death instantly. Micky, as his friends called him, enlisted as first when a small boy. On this instrument he was a genius. Col. Blunt gave him a military burial. The whole command and the officers' families attended, and "taps" which he had played so beautifully and pathetically for the many of his dead comrades, closed the last scene at the bleak little grave-yard under the sand hills.

E. J. P.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### "MONITORS" v. "ALPHAS."

A FINE game of base ball was played at Governor's Island June 25 between the "Monitors," of the Island, and the "Alphas," of Bay Ridge. The former came out ahead, the score being as follows:

MONITORS.		ALPHAS.	
J. Curran.....	catcher	McBayne.....	catcher
F. P. Curtis.....	pitcher	Kennett.....	pitcher
F. Tompkins.....	1st base	Bennett.....	1st base
T. Walsh.....	2d base	McGlen.....	2d base
F. Dardinkiller.....	3d base	O. Connell.....	3d base
P. Gubbins.....	short stop	Flowers.....	short stop
L. S. Miller.....	left field	McKay.....	left field
A. Mordcau.....	right field	Bergan.....	center field
		R. Connell.....	right field

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Monitors..... 2 2 3 0 0 0 1 0 11  
Alphas..... 3 0 0 0 2 0 1 1 7

Young Curtis was pitcher for the "Monitors" and played like a veteran, and Miller made some brilliant catches in the field. The "Alphas" did well but were overweighed. Mr. E. Goodwin gave satisfaction to all as umpire.

LEX.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### COLUMBUS BARRACKS, O.

JUNE 27, 1887.

SOME very important improvements are announced for the next fiscal year at this depot, the most necessary being that of the enlargement of the headquarters building, which is to be made more convenient for the transaction of business by the addition of two wings; the guard house is also to be removed to a less conspicuous place than at the front entrance.

Capt. Hobart, 3d Inf., left on Thursday last with a detachment of 38 recruits for Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 5th Inf. A good base ball club has been organized under the name of the Kinzie nine, in honor of Lieut. G. H. Kinzie, 15th Inf., who has taken special interest in the club. Sgt. John C. Herms, better and more widely known throughout the Army as "Jack, the Drum Major," has been relieved from the duties of Drum Major and returned to duty with his company, A, of Instruction, and Co. Mus. Gustav A. Westphaler, late of the 23d Inf., now wields the baton.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

#### FORT McHENRY, MD.

It may interest you to know that Lieut. W. P. Hagadorn, late of the Veteran Reserve, has organized Fort McHenry (Temperance) Division No. 12, with every prospect of success. The officers of the post, from Colonel Livingston downwards, have given us every encouragement. Lieut. Hagadorn has done much for the good of our military posts and camps. During the war he commanded the provost guard in Chicago, and turned out his entire command as Sons of Temperance.

AQUA PURA.

#### FORT NIOBRARA, NEB.

THE Omaha Excelsior of June 25 says:

Col. Van Horn, 25th Inf., and Capt. Conrad, 8th Inf., are visitors. A grand Fourth of July celebration will be held at the fort. All the officers have subscribed liberally. Gen. and Mrs. Kauts, Count Von Huott, and a good many other officers and their ladies left Friday for Fort Robinson to attend a dance given by the ladies of that post. They returned Sunday morning. The Democratic Blade of Valentine says that officers who have been out all day on the target range near Fort Niobrara, in the hot sun, listening to the monotonous pop of the marksmen's rifle, find the pop of the champagne bottle a pleasing diversion in the evening.

#### FORT SIDNEY, NEB.

THE Excelsior of June 25 says:

Mrs. Gen. Morrow has the credit of being the only member of the Chautauque Club who attended every meeting during the winter. Gen. Joe Johnson, one of the Government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, stopped in Sidney long enough Wednesday to visit the post. Mrs. Morrow gave Mrs. Heel, of Omaha, a lunch party Saturday, at which the following ladies were guests: Mrs. Boyle, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Payne, Mrs. Ebbesen, Mrs. Dungan, of the garrison, and Mrs. Morgan, of Sidney.

#### FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

By order of Gen. McCook a fine mounted dress parade of the cavalry and artillery took place June 30, Major G. B. Sanford, 1st Cavalry, in command. This is the second of the kind, the first being on May 19. The cavalry battalion paraded with a beautiful standard inscribed "Cavalry Battalion, Infantry and Cavalry School." Troop L, 9th Cavalry (Capt. Moore), was the color troop.

Through the kindness of Capt. L. E. Campbell the "Jolly Blues" were permitted to give the second ball of the season June 27 in the pavilion erected for the Loyal Legion banquet. The 6th Infantry orchestra furnished the music.

#### FORT OMAHA, NEB.

THE Excelsior of June 25 says:

Lawn tennis is getting to be quite popular. Miss La Baron, a niece of Mrs. Capt. Keller, 2d Inf., from Pensacola, is visiting here. Miss Mollie Satterthwaite, niece of Lieut. Pickering, 2d Inf., is visiting her mother, Mrs. C. Satterthwaite, and her uncle at Fort Omaha. Several officers of the 2d Infantry are detailed on a General Court-martial at Fort D. A. Russell. It is understood it is to try an officer not below the rank of captain, of the 17th Inf. The entire upper story of the administration building at the post has been turned over to the medical department for hospital purposes. There is to be a hop at the fort next Tuesday evening, given at the officers' club rooms. The lieutenants whose names are appended to the next little invitations are Wright, Towler, Wilson, and Earle. Dean Gardner, of Omaha, christened the youngest child of Lieut. and Mrs. Rowell on Thursday of this week. The child was named Ashley Quintard, the latter name being for the Bishop of the Episcopal Church by that name. Gen. Wheaton, the child's grandfather, represented the Bishop as godfather in the ceremony.

#### Military Order of the Loyal Legion.

At a meeting of the Oregon Commandery held at Portland, June 8, Col. M. P. Jenkins, U. S. V.; Capt. M. W. Wood, Asst. Surg. U. S. A.; and Major J. P. Canby, Paymaster, U. S. A., were elected members. The commandery has published a valuable register with rank, addresses, etc., of members.

The first anniversary of the Kansas Commandery, held at Fort Leavenworth June 24, was a notable occasion. There were many members of the order present from other commanderies, who were met at the depot by committees and taken to the club room, where they were received by Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, U. S. A., commander of the post, and Col. J. P. Martin, assistant adjutant general, U. S. A., recorder of the Kansas Commandery. There was to be a review and a drill, but the rain prevented. At 8 p. m. a business meeting was held, and then came the banquet. The 6th Infantry Band furnished excellent music. The decorations of the table were superb, having been done under the supervision of Medames Campbell, Gillis, Almy, and Martin. Commander Blair occupied the seat of honor, with Col. Martin on his right and Gen. McCook on his left. In the midst of the supper Col. Martin moved a congratulatory telegram to the Army of the Potomac at Saratoga. Adopted. At the second course the wives, daughters and lady friends of the members filed in amid applause. Gen. McCook apologized for not being able to give a review and dress parade, as was intended. The first toast, "The President," was responded to by Gen. Charles P. Blair, in the absence of Gov. Anthony. The toast "The Military Order of the Loyal Legion" was responded to by Gen. Powell, of St. Louis.

#### THE Vancouver Independent of June 22 says:

Troop F, 2d Cav., under command of Capt. S. M. Swigert, leaves Fort Walla Walla this week for a short tour in the John Day river country. Lieut. E. L. Bailey, 21st Inf., granted four months' leave, will spend it at Port Townsend, W. T., with his family. Mr. Ben. Holladay is the guest of Major Basil Norris, Medical Director. Their acquaintance was made in 1880, when the express was in its glorious commencement. A very pleasant progressive euchre party was given by Mrs. and Lieut. S. J. Mulhall at the post June 21, when Miss Mollie Burke, who kindly personated an absent gentleman, carried off the highest honors of the games.

## THE NAVY.

## NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

## N. Atlantic Station—Rear Admiral S. B. Luce.

ATLANTA, 3d rate, 8 rifled cannon and 12 machine guns, Captain Francis M. Bunce. Left New York Navy-yard June 29, and will go to Newport, R. I., after taking powder aboard at Ellis Island, N. Y.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Colby M. Chester. Arrived at Boston, June 29.

Will leave Boston on eastern summer cruise, for Provincetown, Portland, Bath, Belfast, Halifax and Bar Harbor, returning to Newport for the opening of the War College on the 1st Monday in September.

OSSEPEE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. B. Hoff. Arrived at Boston, June 29. Expects to go to Canadian fishing banks.

RICHMOND, 3d rate, 14 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Robt. Boyd. Arrived at Boston, June 29.

Will leave Boston on eastern summer cruise, for Provincetown, Portland, Bath, Belfast, Halifax and Bar Harbor, returning to Newport for the opening of the War College on the 1st Monday in September.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Francis M. Green. Arrived at New Haven June 29.

## S. Atlantic Station—A. R. Adml. D. L. Bratne.

Mails should be addressed to care of U. S. Consul, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, unless otherwise noted, or care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London.

ALLANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Charles McGregor. Arrived at Cape Town June 6.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns, (f. s. a. s.) Capt. S. L. Breese. At Rio de Janeiro May 19.

TALLAPOOSA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. William Whitehead. At Rio de Janeiro May 19. Comdr. F. W. Dickens has been ordered to command this vessel, and sailed on the U. S. and Brazil mail steamer *Finance*, June 18, en route.

## European Station—R. Adml. Sam. R. Franklin.

Mails should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PENNACOLA, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain George Dewey. Sailed from Villefranche for Spezzia, June 9. Arrived at Spezzia June 10.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. W. M. Folger. Reported by cable to have sailed from Spezzia, Italy, June 8, for Lisbon. In a letter dated Villefranche June 1, Rear Admiral Franklin states that this vessel will stop en route to Lisbon at Tangers and Gibraltar. After getting new officers and crew at Lisbon will go to Smyrna and Constantinople.

## Pacific Station—Rear Adml. L. A. Kimberly.

Mails, unless otherwise noted, should be addressed to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. C.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Louis Kempff. Left the central American coast for the Sandwich Islands May 15. Mail matter for the vessel should be sent to care U. S. Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

ALERT, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. J. D. Graham. At Panama June 28.

IROQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Richard P. Leary. At Panama June 1.

Ordered to proceed to the Mare Island Navy-yard, where she will be inspected by the Board of Survey.

JUNIATA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. G. T. Davis. In Panama Bay on June 4. Ordered to proceed northward at the end of June.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Comdr. S. H. Baker. Used as a store ship at Coquimbo, Chili.

MOHICAN, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Benjamin F. Day. At Panama, June 1. Expected at Payta, Peru, early in June.

PINTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John S. Newell. Arrived at Juneau, Alaska, May 12. Mail matter will reach this vessel quickest by sending it direct to Sitka, Alaska.

THEETIS, 4th rate, Lieutenant W. H. Emory, Jr. En route for her station in Alaskan waters. Arrived at Rio de Janeiro June 19.

VANDALLA, 2d rate, 8 guns, (f. s. p. s.), Capt. Henry J. Howison. At Panama, U. S. of C., June 28.

## Asiatic Station—Rear Adml. Ralph Chandler.

Vessel with (+), address, Mail, General Post Office, Yokohama, Japan.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, f. s. a. s., Capt. E. O. Matthews. At Yokohama June 2. Intended to leave for Chemulpo as soon as boilers are repaired.

ESSEX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Left Kobe, June 1, for Yokohama, and expected there June 3.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Merrill Miller. At Chemulpo, Corea, June 2.

MONOCACY, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry Glass. At Yokohama June 2.

OMAHA, 2d rate, 13 guns, Commander F. V. McNair. At Yokohama June 2.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers. Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Craig. At Yokohama June 2.

## Apprentice Training Squadron.

Commander Charles H. Davis senior officer.

Mail matter for the *Jamestown*, *Saratoga*, and *Portsmouth*, should be sent for the present to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London, England.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Train. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Comdr. T. F. Kane. Gunner ship. Foot of W. 27th Street, North River. Entrance from W. 26th Street. P. O. address, Station E, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, Receiver ship of training squadron, Captain Arthur R. Yates. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Ed-

win White. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Charles H. Davis. Left Newport, R. I., June 9, for Lisbon, on her summer cruise.

## On Special Service.

BOSTON, 2d rate, 8 guns, Captain F. M. Ramsay. At New York, fitting out preparatory to trial trip.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, School Ship of Naval Academy, Comdr. C. L. Huntington. At Fort Monroe June 24.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. W. S. Cowles. Arrived at New York, June 29.

DOLPHIN, despatch boat, 7 guns. Comd. George F. F. Wilde. At New York.

FORTUNE, tug, Lieutenant O. E. Lasher. Arrived at Washington June 9.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. J. Hunter in temporary command. At Erie, Pa.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. F. A. Cook. Arrived at San Francisco, Cal., June 29.

St. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Comdr. A. S. Crowninshield. N. Y. School ship. At Cadiz June 27. Expected to leave Gibraltar July 6, and reach Madeira July 13. From the latter port she will leave for New London about July 20, and arrive there about August 14.

TRENTON, 3d rate, 10 guns, Comdr. N. H. Farquhar. At Norfolk, Va. Will sail for Rio, South Atlantic station, with relieving officers and crew for the *Lancaster*, early in July. Will probably be assigned later to the North Atlantic station. Expects to make a trial trip to Hampton Roads on June 25.

## Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. G. C. Wiltse. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns. Commander J. W. Philip. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

RESCUE, 4th rate, Mate Samuel F. Lomax. Used as a fire tug. Washington, D. C.

FORTUNE, 4th rate. Lieutenant O. W. Lasher. At Norfolk, Va.

St. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails. Capt. H. B. Seely. Receiving ship. League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns. Captain Joseph N. Miller. Receiving ship. Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns. Capt. Wm. A. Kirkland. Receiving ship. At New York.

DALE, 8 guns. Commander Yates Stirling. Receiving ship. At Washington, D. C.

PHLOX, Naval Academy tug. Mate B. G. Perry in command. At Annapolis, Md.

MAYFLOWER. Mate H. Kuhl, commanding. At Norfolk.

The iron-clads *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* and *Wyandotte*, are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

## Naval Vessels Fitting Out to go into Commission.

*Suvarra*—At Portsmouth, N. H. Is to have new boilers. It is not known at present when she will be ready for sea. Construction work is practically completed. When ready she will be assigned to duty on the North Atlantic Station.

*Enterprise* and *Nipsic*—Undergoing repairs at New York. In all probability will be assigned to the North Atlantic Squadron. Will be completed about July 1.

*Chicago*—At New York, where she will be completed. Will be in condition for a trial trip the latter part of July.

*Kearsarge*—At Portsmouth, N. H., being repaired.

*Hartford*—Will undergo extensive repairs at Mare Island, Cal., and will hardly be ready for commission this year.

## VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE Russian admiralty has ordered that for the future mineral instead of vegetable oils are to be used for lubricating purposes throughout the dock-yards and fleet.

It having been charged that King Kalakaua's Navy, consisting of one vessel, the *Kaimiloa*, is a sort of floating distillery, the following order was issued to Commander Jackson: "You will not take on board any spirituous liquors nor permit any to be brought on to the vessel for the use of yourself, the officers and the crew. This order is in accordance with the expressed views of His Majesty in Cabinet Council."

MR. KUNSTADTER, the inventor of the screw steering apparatus tried on the U. S. tug *Nina* several years ago, is again endeavoring to prevail upon the Navy Department to use his invention on navy vessels. He was in Washington this week and had several interviews with Chief Constructor Wilson and an occasional talk with the Secretary on the subject. Mr. Kunstadter is very anxious that his apparatus should be given another trial to test its merits.

THE *Chicago* is to have her bottom scraped and painted before being subjected to another test for speed and power, and will then be in a far better condition for good results than during her recent performance. She had been afloat for more than a year a half, during which time the marine growths were constantly increasing below the water line. Even then she showed a speed of over thirteen knots the first time the engines were put in motion together, which is better than the usual experience, and a good omen of first class performance later on.

CHIEF NAVAL CONSTRUCTOR WILSON is now having made at the Washington Navy yard a large model of the department battle ship upon the lines of which a vessel is likely to be constructed for the Navy. It has an unprotected intermediate deck, a feature possessed by the Barrow cruiser, which has caused so much comment. It is probable that the Barrow cruiser plans will be accepted as recommended by the Design Board, and the battle ship will be constructed upon the lines of Commo. Wilson. The Chief Naval Constructor desires that the Department vessel be built at the New York Navy-yard to demonstrate to the croakers that the Government is capable of both designing and building good vessels of war without the aid of outsiders.

THE *Hartford's* boilers were hoisted out at the Mare Island Navy-yard, June 29.

THE work at the Boston Equipment Yard is progressing rapidly. Commo. Schley says the alterations to the buildings are well under way, and he hopes that by the end of this summer anchors and chains will be turned out.

A SAN FRANCISCO despatch says: "The paymaster on the Pacific Station states that four officers and fifty men will leave here for Honolulu on Friday per steamer *Alameda* to reinforce the crew on the warship *Adams* now on her way from Callao. Gen. Solomon, of the G. A. R. in this city, has received a letter from Col. Lane, commander of the G. A. R. post at Honolulu, stating that the whites in that place are only waiting the arrival of arms and ammunition to commence what Col. Lane considers will be a serious outbreak."

GREAT interest is shown at the Navy Department among officials in the Bureau of Construction and Repair over the reported successful casting of the sternpost of the *Charleston* in San Francisco. If it should prove to have the right mixture of material to give to the metal that ductility which is now so desirable in vessels of steel, it will be a great success. The recent collision between the *Celtic* and *Britannic* showed that the metal was little better than cast-iron. The tests for the sternposts of the new gunboats and for the *Baltimore* were such as to demonstrate that they could be run into and would bend double before breaking. The post is 22 feet long on the keel, with an upright of 20 feet, and weighs upward of 15,000 pounds. It was claimed by the Eastern competitors for the building of the cruiser that a post of the size necessary could not be cast on the Pacific coast.

DURING the torpedo exercises carried out by the British Mediterranean Fleet before the departure of Admiral H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, a first-class torpedo-boat was let down at a speed of 17 knots against a boom of double baulks of timber 12 in. in diameter and 30 ft. in length fastened together, and three 6-in. wire hawsers. The boom was cut right across as by a knife. On the following day two booms constructed after a similar fashion were moored ten fathoms apart, and the torpedo-boat again charged them, cutting through the first and going over the second. The only damage sustained by the little vessel was some slight derangement to her starboard screw, which in no way affected her efficiency. Upon the boat cutting the baulks, the wire hawsers, which formed the "backbone" of the boom and connected each pair of baulks, sank down, and the boat passed over them.

THE first-class armored *Marceau*, built at La Seyne, near Toulon, for the French Navy, was successfully launched on Monday, June 13. The principal dimensions of the new vessel are: Length, 100.6 metres; beam, 20.12 metres; draft of water, aft, 8.27 metres; displacement, 10,500 tons. The engines of 12,000 horse-power at forced draft, are expected to give a speed of 16½ or 17 knots. The *Marceau* will be protected by an 8 centimetre armored deck, and by a belt on the water line of 45 centimetre maximum thickness. The turrets are to carry 35-centimetre plates, and will be further protected against rifle fire by a 6-centimetre shield. The armament will consist of four 34-centimetre guns placed in the four barbette turrets, and seventeen 14-centimetre guns in the battery, besides machine guns and torpedo-launching tubes. The total cost of the *Marceau* is estimated at seventeen millions of francs. The hull alone costs ten millions.

THE Russian Government is expending nearly two millions of dollars (\$1,935,000) in establishing a new naval station at Novorossisk, on the Black Sea, midway between Sebastopol and Batoum, besides \$1,500,000 on port improvements at Batoum. Novorossisk possesses an almost land-locked bay of nine miles in circumference, containing the sites of a half-a-dozen good harbors. The anchorage is everywhere good, and the erection of a breakwater near the mouth of the bay will render it perfect. The present port of Novorossisk is on the south side of the bay, where it was established on account of being easily defended against the hill tribes, but the new port will be situated on the east side. The bulk of the money is being spent to complete the connection between the railway and the port, and make the moles and quays; but an extensive site has been reserved for men-of-war, and in the autumn the Russian Admiralty will commence the expenditure of another grant, said to exceed a million dollars, to equip it as a naval station. The Rostoff-Vladikavkaz Railway—the main trunk line from Moscow to the Caucasus—has been extended to the new port during the winter, and will be opened for traffic next month. Russia will be then able to concentrate troops and stores on the Caucasian coast, and repel any invasion north of Soukhum Kale.

THE London *Army and Navy Gazette* says: "There has been much comment in a home dockyard at the unusual lack of hospitality and courtesy to a party of young officers from a foreign ship who paid a friendly visit of inspection. We think there must have been some grave mistake and misunderstanding in the matter, and the neglect was unintentional, especially as the visitors belong to a nation which is renowned for its liberality in entertaining and welcoming the British Navy. The facts of the case are as follows: The officers from the foreign man-of-war having arrived at the dockyard, two midshipmen were told off (from a ship in dock) to show the strangers round, and to point out to them any objects of interest. This pleasant occupation was continued for several hours with great success, and was much appreciated by the visitors; but at last the cravings of nature, which abhors a vacuum, began to assert themselves, and the two gun-room guides were much perplexed what to do. They evidently fully expected that a luncheon by the senior naval officer was part of the programme, and were much surprised that no message or intimation to that effect was vouchsafed; finally, they conducted the party to the principal hotel, and left them there. The hungry strangers indulged in a good repast; but they were much surprised when the landlord presented his small bill. They thought, until the last moment, that they were the guests of the Admiralty, or of the officer in command; and they cannot even now quite understand this curious British 'institution' (so different from the customs of their own country)."

The only bid for the construction of an iron floating gate, or caisson, for the dry dock at the Boston Navy-yard was that of the Atlantic Works, of East Boston, for \$33,500. The sum available is \$31,000.

The New Haven Naval Veteran Association, to show its appreciation, sent 400 badges "to be presented as souvenirs to the officers and men who participated in the parade and so handsomely graced the head of the naval division, for your officers and men were the attractive feature of the parade and excited universal admiration."

The New York World says: "Secretary Whitney is the athlete par excellence of the Cabinet. He is an enthusiast in regard to sports. He is actively pushing a scheme for the establishment of a large riding-school in Washington. He has recently become an active member of the Columbia Athletic Club, the most prominent organization of its kind at the capital. There are those who claim that Secretary Whitney's sudden interest in gymnastics is owing to the election of Wm. E. Chandler to the Senate."

The North Atlantic squadron, consisting of the corvette Richmond, with Rear Admiral Luce's pennant; the Ossipee, the Galena and the Yantic arrived at Boston, June 23. In the passage over Nantucket Shoals from Newport it was early discovered that the Ossipee's engines would only turn over in one direction, owing to the breaking of the reversing gear. The Galena took her in tow and no mishap occurred. The remainder of the squadron will follow in a fortnight. The present plan is to go up the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec.

SAMUEL J. P. THEARLE, N. A., a Lloyd Surveyor, has published in England (London and Glasgow, Wm. Collins's Sons and Co.) a treatise on the modern practice of shipbuilding in iron and steel. He tells how a ship is "laid off" or drawn, how materials should be ordered, giving specimen order forms; how the blocks should be laid, the upright spars carrying the working stages constructed, and how various methods and forms of construction should be carried out in detail. The book is copiously illustrated with little engravings, which greatly aid in the comprehension of the text.

Bids for constructing the new dry-docks, for which provision was made by the last Congress, have been received at the Navy Department from Coffey and O'Connell, of Brooklyn, and Joseph E. Simpson and Co., of New York. Coffey and O'Connell offer to build the Brooklyn dry-dock for \$525,000, while the Simpson Co.'s bid covers both the Brooklyn and Norfolk docks at \$1,061,000. With each bid plans and specifications were submitted, which will be carefully examined and reported upon by a board appointed for the purpose, consisting of Civil Engineers Menocal and Prindle, and Naval Constructors Hichborn. The awards will be made by Commodore Harmony, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks. The contracts will require the work to be commenced within 40 days after the awards, and it is believed that about two years time will be required to complete the docks. The Bureau of Yards and Docks has prepared original plans for both of the new docks, which will be used in case those submitted by the bidders do not prove satisfactory.

The torpedo experiments on the *Resistance* have been resumed. On Monday, June 13, 95 pounds of gun cotton were exploded in contact with the hull and sunk the ship. On the torpedo being fired the vessel, with 4,000 tons displacement, was lifted bodily out of the water and went down with a terrific bump. At the same time a great volume of mud and coal dust was blown up at the ship's side, while a huge cloud of coal dust was blown up through the hatchways, and was carried away in the form of smoke from the upper deck. She settled down with a heavy list to starboard, and in a very few minutes had sunk as far as the shallow water would allow her. The ship is now full of water and making a dock for herself in the mud, and it is anticipated that difficulty will be experienced in removing her. On divers going down on Tuesday morning to examine the hull and ascertain what damage was done, it was found that a rent 13 ft. by 8 ft. had been made, with two deep holes at either end, the skin being torn away and the framework smashed in. Three of the watertight compartments were full, showing that the bulkheads have been displaced, if not likewise rent asunder, which is borne out by the fact that the deck appears shaken.

It has been discovered after a second inspection of the *Hartford* that the old battle ship is much more rotten than was at first supposed. A second survey has resulted in a report that her repairs will cost \$75,000 more than was at first reported. This additional sum makes the estimated cost of repairs twelve per cent. more than allowed by law. It is thought, however, that under the act making a special appropriation for the repair of certain vessels, among which the *Hartford* is named, she can be made seaworthy without regard to the twenty per cent. limit. An officer of the Mare Island Navy-yard is reported as saying: "The repairs to the *Hartford*, comprising hull, spars, boats and furniture would not cost over \$98,000, which is 17½ per cent. of the cost of building a wooden vessel at the present time. The *Hartford* was built in Boston in 1858 at a cost complete of \$502,650, of which \$120,000 are chargeable to machinery and \$5,000 to rigging and sails. The condition of the *Hartford* is not bad and it is difficult and expensive work about her which makes repairs so costly. Her frame is live oak and is as sound as when first cut, but the outboard and inside planking in the after part of the ship is very rotten. In fact, it appears that she has not been touched there for 18 or 20 years. The removal and replacing of all this planking is five times more expensive than if the work was being done on her sides. The planking of her main deck is badly worn and will have to be removed, but the other decks as well as the beams, are in good condition. All the joiner work in the cabins and wardroom is in good condition, being mostly only five years old. The spars are sound and the boats in first-class order. The machinery is in need of some overhauling and new boilers are required, but there is a set of boilers partially completed for the *Tuacacora*, which ship was sold and broken up three years ago, that can be put into the *Hartford* for \$70,000. The rigging and sails will probably require an outlay of \$10,000, and the total expense of rejuvenating the ship and making her good for six years, at least, will not exceed

\$175,000. The cost of building a similar vessel now would approximate \$1,000,000."

The *Ranger* arrived at Mare Island June 23.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### Ordered.

JUNE 24.—Medical Inspector Michael Bradley to report for duty at the Naval Hospital, June 30.

JUNE 25.—Captain John G. Walker, Commander W. S. Schley, and Lieutenant (junior grade) Wm. R. A. Rooney to examination for promotion.

Lieutenant Chas. A. Gore to duty at the branch Hydrographic Office, Boston, Mass.

Assistant Surgeon H. N. T. Harris to duty at the Naval Hospital, Navy-yard, Mare Island, Cal.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenant H. T. Monahan to temporary duty on board the Chicago.

P. A. Engineers Harrie Webster, R. R. Leitch, and C. P. Howell to temporary duty on board the Chicago.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant-Commander John K. Winn to temporary duty as Inspector of the 7th Light-house District in addition to his present duties.

### Detached.

June 24.—Lieutenant C. J. Boush from the Navy Academy and ordered to the Trenton.

Medical Inspector J. C. Spear from the Naval Laboratory, New York, and granted three months' leave of absence.

JUNE 24.—Medical Director D. Bloodgood from the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, June 30, and ordered to the Naval Laboratory, New York.

JUNE 25.—P. A. Surgeon C. W. Deane from the Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal., and ordered to duty at the Naval Rendezvous at San Francisco, Cal.

P. A. Engineer Harrie Webster from temporary connected with the Chicago and placed on waiting orders.

JUNE 27.—Lieutenants A. B. Speyers, J. J. Hunker and John A. H. Nickels from the Navy-yard, New York, and ordered to temporary duty on board the Chicago.

Naval Cadets Robert E. Coontz, Charles C. Poe, Benjamin Wright, Albert Burnstine, Arthur H. Dutton, Charles M. Corpening, James T. Booter, George R. Evans, Glennie Tarbox, Wm. W. Gilmer, Charles M. McCormick, James E. Shindall, Thomas B. Shade, Edward W. Eberle, David S. Nes, Armistead Rust, Benj. M. Lombard, Robt. L. Russell, John P. McGuinness, Harrison A. Bispham, Joseph Strauss, Wm. McKay, Charles Stanworth, Walker W. Joyner, Geo. W. Kline, George R. Slocum, Wm. G. Miller, Volney O. Chase, Theodore C. Fenton, Albert C. Diefenbach, and John Tawressey from the Naval Academy and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.

JUNE 28.—Ensign A. C. Almy for Ordnance instruction at Washington Navy-yard and ordered to ordnance duty at that yard.

Paymaster John F. Tarbell has reported his return home, having been detached from the Juniata on June 13, and after settling accounts will wait orders.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant John M. Hawley from the Trenton and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass., for treatment.

Assistant Paymaster J. D. Doyle has reported his return home, having been detached from the Iroquois March 24 last, ordered to settle accounts and then wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Gould H. Bull from duty at the University of Pennsylvania, July 1, and ordered to special duty in connection with the new cruisers.

### Appointments.

Samuel W. Armistead, an Assistant Naval Constructor in the Navy from June 30, 1887.

### Retired.

JUNE 29.—Lieutenant-Commanders E. B. Thomas and E. L. Amory, Lieutenants R. H. Townley and E. W. Bridge, Ensign W. F. Toppin, Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, P. A. Engineer L. W. Wooster and Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman placed on the retired list of the Navy.

### Passed Examination.

JUNE 29.—Captain John G. Walker and Commander W. S. Schley passed their examinations for promotion, the former to be commodore and the latter to be captain.

### Resigned.

Assistant Engineer W. S. Sample to take effect June 27, 1887.

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Noel, to take effect June 30.

### Changes on the Asiatic Station.

Captain F. V. McNair reported May 26 from the United States for the command of the Omaha, and assumed command of that vessel at Yokohama, May 26.

Lieutenant-Commander J. E. Craig reported May 31 for the command of the Palos, and assumed command at Yokohama on May 31.

Lieutenant-Commander T. Nelson relieved in command of the Palos and ordered to return to the United States.

### CASUALTIES.

Deaths reported to the Surgeon-General of the Navy during the week ending June 27, 1887:

Frank Stearns, beneficiary, died June 25 at Naval Hospital, Philadelphia, Pa.

### THE NORTH ATLANTIC SQUADRON.

The North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral Stephen B. Luce, commanding, arrived in Newport harbor, June 25, from Gardiner's Bay, Long Island. The fleet consists of the flagship *Richmond*, Captain Richard Boyd, and corvettes *Ossipee*, Comdr. Wm. Bainbridge Hoff, *Galena*, Comdr. Colby M. Chester, and *Yantic*, Comdr. Francis M. Greene. As the fleet dropped anchor in the outer harbor beyond the Torpedo Station, the *New Hampshire* saluted the admiral with 13 guns, which were responded to by seven guns from the *Richmond*. The ships sailed from Gardiner's Bay at 6 o'clock Saturday morning,

stopping at Breton's Reef lightship for target practice.

The squadron left June 28, the *Ossipee* after taking on a supply of coal, proceeding to the Canadian fishing grounds to look out for the interests of American fishermen, and the *Richmond*, *Galena* and *Yantic* continuing their eastern summer cruise, visiting Provincetown, Boston, Belfast, Halifax and Bar Harbor, returning to Newport about August 21 for the opening of the third session of the Naval War College at Coasters' Harbor Island. The *Dolphin* and *Atlanta*, which were ordered to join the squadron at New Haven, if possible, are still at the New York Navy-yard.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal)

### NAVAL ACADEMY.

As a result of the May examinations for admission to the Naval Academy there are only five vacancies remaining to be filled. The two candidates designated by the President having passed, he now has his quota of ten and there will, therefore, be no further appointments at large by the President during this administration. The following is a list of the successful candidates who have been appointed as Naval Cadets: Charles Theodore Jewell, at large; Thomas Jones Genn, 2d South Carolina; De Witt Blamer, 3d Iowa; Charles Ruff Emrich, 10th Illinois; Louis Herman Gross, 10th Illinois; Louis J. McGill, 27th Pennsylvania; Joseph Allan Leeds, 2d Pennsylvania; Joseph Keeler Robinson, 1st Michigan; Wm. Hessler McKelvey, 22d Pennsylvania; Edwin Taylor Pollock, 9th Ohio; Edward Trickle, 7th Illinois; Harry Eaton Smith, 10th Ohio; Wm. Hugh McGraw, 10th Tennessee; Daniel Benjamin Hinde, 12th Indiana; Robert Lea Low, 1st Pennsylvania; Adelbert Althouse, 6th Illinois; Charles Follett Conant, 21 Michigan; Van Dyke Todd, 4th Texas; Charles Allen, 10th Ohio; Thomas Steele Kenney, at large; Timothy Francis Maurin, 24 Louisiana; Wm. Lewis Waller, 5th Virginia; Thomas Leoline Jenkins, 2d North Carolina; Robt. Robinson, 3d Alabama; Geo. W. Lewis, 8th Iowa; Wm. Lycourus Lancaster, 5th Alabama; Albert Sidney McLennan, 3d Tennessee; Harley Hamphill Chaffey, 8th Ohio; Elissa Theall, 4th New York; Rufus Herman Lane, 17th Ohio; Lucien Grausthous Smith, 18th Illinois; and Archibald Anthon, 12th New York.

### NAVAL GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

The following will compose the forces of the General Storekeepers at the Navy-yards mentioned: Brooklyn—W. S. Thom, chief clerk, \$1,000; J. M. Belmont, R. McNulty, and W. J. Finley, book-keepers, \$1,200 each; C. M. Cooper, asst. book-keeper, \$1,000; W. M. Birch and E. S. Van Orden, receivers, \$4 per diem; Wm. M. Gibson, asst. receiver, \$1,000; R. S. Swanton, Archibald Fulton, and B. L. Roys, shipping clerks, \$1,000; T. W. Arms and E. M. Caulfield, bill clerks, \$1,000; F. W. Dow, asst. bill clerk, \$720; Geo. W. Raymond, asst. book-keeper, \$720; Washington—Jos. S. Stevenson, chief clerk, \$1,000; H. T. Stancell, Jr., stationery clerk, \$1,200; H. K. Gray, book-keeper, \$1,200; H. C. Lybrand, shipping clerk, \$1,000; R. A. Bagley, bill clerk, \$1,000; F. G. Erickson, receiver, \$1,000; and E. L. Thompson, asst. book-keeper, \$720. Norfolk—R. H. McWickie, chief clerk, \$1,000; E. B. Page and Wm. Esby, book-keepers, \$1,300; M. C. Woodley and A. M. Higgins, asst. book-keepers, \$1,017; J. H. Peters, bill clerk, \$1,000; J. G. Start, asst. bill clerk, \$720; J. D. Cuthrell, receiver, \$942; S. Ballis, asst. receiver, \$720. Portsmouth, N. H.—Spencer Cosby, chief clerk, \$1,600; Geo. W. Guppy and John E. Leavitt, book-keepers, \$1,200; Thos. F. Donovan, receiver, \$1,000; Jas. E. Chase, shipping clerk, \$1,000; Jeff Lewis, bill clerk, \$1,000. Boston, Mass.—Thomas J. Ferguson, chief clerk, \$1,000; Samuel J. Cochran, book-keeper, \$1,017; W. L. Carey, receiver, \$939; Charles Bentley, shipping and bill clerk, \$939. League Island—W. M. Long, chief clerk, \$1,000; Alonzo Hughes, book-keeper, \$1,200; Geo. D. Carney, receiver and deliverer, \$1,000; Francis Kelley, assistant receiver, \$720. Mare Island, Cal.—No chief clerk appointed; J. H. Connelly and A. J. Pike, bookkeepers, \$1,200; St. Clair Fletcher and E. A. Mitchell, assistant book-keepers, \$720; Daniel Hubbard, receiver, \$1,000; C. H. Barth, shipping clerk, \$1,000; C. H. Wonderlich, bill clerk, \$1,000; J. Blessington, assistant bill clerk, \$720.

### A LITTLE MORE TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

A LETTER in your issue of May 25 signed "Progress," referring to the opinions published that considerable false work had been manifest in the records of target practice in the Army, says: "It would be of interest to the Service for the posts, regiments or companies at which false certificates are made to be located."

The records of target practice published last year are very full and complete, and are open to the inspection of all who will take the interest to examine them; and by so doing the experienced rifleman will locate at a glance 75 per cent. of the companies in which false work was done.

It is barely possible that all men assigned to a company may qualify as sharpshooters, but it is exceedingly improbable. If a company reports four or five men as having qualified as sharpshooters at 1,000 yards in firing but four scores each, and all of them without any previous distinguished records as marksmen, further proof of false work in such company is not required.

The false records given to some companies in skirmish practice are too manifest to require comment; but, you may ask, how are such records obtained? One way is to form the skirmish line at 600 or 650 yds., and march it half way to the target before making a halt, and then seven or eight out of the ten halts are made between 300 and 350 yds., with little regard to the time allowed at each halt, or to the double time between halts. Another way is to practice the company over the same ground all the time, taking care that the halts are always in the same places, and near the marked distances on the range, with the same disregard of the rules as to time at halts and a double time.

From my experience with many of the best skirmishers in the Army, I do not hesitate to state that there is not a company in the Service that can make over 50 per cent. in skirmish practice if conducted in accordance with regulations; and I believe with Capt. Kellogg, and many others, that it is high time that the publishing of false records should cease.

Put one company against all others in fair competition, and the result will be a greater emulation and interest in target practice than now exists.

LAWIE MERRIAM, 1st Lieut., 4th Inf.  
FORT SPOKANE, W. T., June 11, 1887.

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**ANNOUNCEMENT.**

TO ARMY OFFICERS.

The undersigned having represented the Penn Mutual Life  
Ins. Co., of Philadelphia, as its General Agent for Northern  
Ohio, during the past year, with the experience thus gained  
feels himself to be competent to give Army Officers advice  
on many matters pertaining to Life Insurance, which may  
be to their advantage. To this end, therefore, he gratui-  
tously offers his services to the Army, and respectfully in-  
vites correspondence from such as desire information on this  
subject.

While the Company he represents has no superior in the  
country for security or for liberality in its policies to offi-  
cers in the Military Service, yet he will be pleased to advise  
and assist officers who may prefer to place their insurance  
in other reputable companies. Information as to the stand-  
ing of the various companies and their relative profitabil-  
ity for investment he will gladly communicate to those  
who desire it; also advice as to kind of policy best suited  
and most profitable to those of different ages.

By this announcement the undersigned hopes that he may  
serve the interests of his brother officers, enabling them  
to place their insurance in the most substantial and profit-  
able companies, in a form of policy most advantageous to  
themselves.

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**Proposals for Steel-Cast Guns for the Navy.**

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23, 1887.

Under authority conferred by the act of Congress, ap-  
proved March 3, 1867, making an appropriation "for the  
purchase and completion of three steel-cast, rough-bored  
and turned, six-inch, high-power rifle cannon, of domestic  
manufacture, one of which shall be of Bessemer steel, one of  
open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel," sealed propo-  
sals from domestic manufacturers, to furnish the same,  
will be received at this Department until Tuesday, the second  
day of August, 1887, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the  
proposals will be opened.

Proposals may be made either to furnish three completely  
finished six-inch, breech-loading, high-power rifle cannon,  
made from unfired castings, one of Bessemer steel, one of  
open-hearth steel, and one of crucible steel; or three un-  
fired, rough-bored and turned castings for such cannon,  
of the same material, respectively, to be finished by the De-  
partment in accordance with the bidder's design.

Such finished guns or such castings must be in accordance  
with the specifications prepared in the Bureau of Ordnance,  
and each gun, when completed, must be capable of safely  
discharging projectiles weighing 100 pounds each, with a  
muzzle velocity of not less than 2,000 feet per second.

No gun or casting for a gun will be paid for until the gun  
shall have been completed and have successfully stood the  
statutory test required by the act of July twenty-sixth,  
eighteen hundred and eighty-six, entitled "an act making  
appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year end-  
ing June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, and  
for other purposes."

Proposals may be made separately for one or more guns  
or for one or more castings as aforesaid, but no proposal  
will be considered unless accompanied by satisfactory evi-  
dence that the bidder controls a plant adequate to the pro-  
duction of the gun or guns, casting or castings which he  
proposes to furnish.

Each successful bidder will be required to execute, within  
fifteen days after notice of award, a formal contract in ac-  
cordance with his proposal, and to furnish a bond, with  
satisfactory sureties, in a penal sum equal to fifteen per  
cent. of the amount of his bid, conditioned for the faithful  
performance of such contract.

Copies of the specifications, with blank forms of proposals,  
and all additional information desired, can be obtained on  
application to the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department.

All proposals must be in duplicate, enclosed in envelopes  
marked "Proposals for Steel-cast Cannon," and addressed  
to the Secretary of the Navy, Navy Department, Wash-  
ington, D. C.

The right is reserved to waive defects in form and to reject  
any or all bids.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,  
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AN order announcing the price list of clothing for  
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Office, to take effect July 1.

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ers of any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that  
we may give the matter our immediate attention.

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ARMYNAVY.

**OUR NAVAL ORDNANCE.**

We find that some naval officers are disposed to  
complain because we call upon our naval ordnance  
officers for proof of accomplishment before accord-  
ing approval of their work, and still more because  
we show an indisposition to aid in concealing mis-  
takes and apologizing for defective work. "The  
Navy," said one naval officer, "are accustomed to  
wash a good deal of dirty linen among themselves,  
but they desire to keep it to themselves, and think  
that a professional journal should aid in concealing  
from the general public what is open to criticism." We  
do not believe that this is the general sentiment  
of the Service, and we doubt whether even this  
particular critic would hold to his opinion when he  
came to consider it in all of its bearing. He cer-  
tainly would not advise the Navy to imitate the  
folly of the ostrich who conceals himself from  
assault by hiding his head in the sand. And pre-  
cisely how a Service journal is to express its opinions  
privately does not appear: it would seem to be  
sufficient to ask that it be fair in its statements,  
and that its criticisms be kept within the facts of  
the case. As to this we may say that we are always  
subject to correction, our columns are at all times  
open to those who wish to controvert our positions,  
and thus far no statement we have made with  
reference to the work of our ordnance officers has  
been called in question in any authoritative way.  
Naval officers who are at all familiar with the sub-  
ject are well aware that we have kept within the  
facts, so that the only question is as to whether criti-  
cism is allowable at all. As to that we shall be  
guided by our own judgment.

We have always shown a disposition to give gen-  
erous credit for what has been accomplished for the  
improvement of naval ordnance, and to recognize  
the intelligence, ability and energy displayed in an  
unfamiliar work; but, unfortunately, what we need  
in matters of ordnance is not relative but absolute  
excellence; not creditable practice work, but perfect  
mechanical accomplishment. In these are involved  
the lives of our men, the safety of our ships, the  
credit of the Navy, and even the honor of the coun-  
try. No individual man; no class of men; no ex-  
pert and no congregation of experts has any rights  
here that are not subordinate to the higher consid-  
erations of public safety which the members of a  
patriotic service cannot fail to recognize as con-  
trolling.

Now, how are we to obtain the perfection for  
which we strive—or the nearest possible ap-  
proach to it which is possible under the existing  
conditions of mechanical science? Is it by exhaust-  
ing ourselves in admiring praise of what has been  
done; and the concealment of still-existing defi-  
ciencies, or is not rather by an exacting comparison  
of what we have to show with the best standards,  
and the display of a critical spirit of inquiry as to its

exact value? If the work of our ordnance officers will not bear inspection, then beyond all question it should be subjected to rigid investigation, and to the most unsparing criticism; if it is in every way creditable inquiry will only serve to make its merits known. Whatever credit is to be given for accomplishment thus far, no man who is honest with himself will refuse to admit that much lies beyond the best attainment. It is only the novice who imagines that he has reached or even approached unattainable perfection. "The practical application of an idea in a working machine"—which a gun is—says a recent writer, "frequently destroys in an hour cherished fancies of years. From this crucial test, no inventor can escape. It searches not only his work but also himself. It reveals at once his genius, his knowledge, and his disposition. No one who conceives of himself as already knowing anything that he has not profoundly and experimentally studied can ever produce anything or learn anything in mechanics. He exemplifies the proverb: 'Though thou shouldst bray a fool in a mortar among wheat with a pestle, yet will not his foolishness depart from him.' An individual may, from a knowledge of general principles and from familiarity with like attempts, be able to say in any particular case what will not answer; to detect perhaps at a glance defects that are hidden from others; but whenever he attempts to produce anything new, even in the field with which he is most familiar, something will certainly escape him until it is revealed by experiment."

Is not this strictly true, and is it not in the light of this principle that ordnance questions should be considered, not only by those who are most directly concerned with them, but by us, whose office it is to report results and to consider possibilities? "Faithful are the wounds of a friend," and it is in the spirit of friendship for the naval service, of which we have given proof during an association extending now over a quarter of a century, that we consider its defects and its shortcomings.

As to the Naval Bureau of Ordnance we think that one of their chief mistakes is in surrounding themselves and their work with an air of mystery, and asking us to accept loose assurances that everything is as it should be, without giving proper proof of their work. Though the Army Ordnance Bureau is not to be set up as a model in this respect, we can at least commend to the imitation of the Navy their action in subjecting to an exhaustive test the VIII-in. B. L. Rifle completed from their drawings, for the Army Board and under its supervision. From this test the country will learn something of the endurance and capacity of the guns for which they are asked to pay. Let the Navy Bureau of Ordnance take a hint from this, and instead of inviting criticism by vainly endeavoring to conceal defects, accidents, and mistakes, let them disarm the critics by a free, open, and above-board conduct and give the Navy full information concerning the efforts at gun-making in which they seem to be following the not altogether safe precedents of the English ordnance service. The value of our naval guns should not be a matter of guesswork; yet, so far as our knowledge goes, no man can tell what will be the result of a crucial test of a single one of the many pieces of artillery assembled and finished at the Washington Ordnance Yard. We are informed that neither of the ten inch guns supposed to be finished can be fired even at a target, because the threads of the breech block and those of the gun do not coincide, and it is not exactly certain which of them is wrong. If it is the block then the damage is not serious, but if the mistake shall be found to exist in the breech of the gun it will be a most serious affair. Let the Bureau of Ordnance fit up a gun, big or little, subject to a real test, fire it as though against an enemy until it gives out, and if it stands the ordeal the country may congratulate itself; if, on the other hand, it fails we shall at least know what not to do.

The President has approved the recommendation of the Naval Retiring Board in the cases of the following naval officers, and they will be placed on the retired list: Lieutenant-Commander E. L. Amory, Chief Engineer W. J. Lamdin, Lieutenant-Commander E. B. Thomas, Lieutenant R. H. Townley, Gunner W. E. Webber, P. A. Engineer L. W. Wood-

fer, Asst. Engineer W. O. Chrisman, Lieutenant E. W. Bridge, and Ensign F. W. Toppan.

#### REORGANIZING NAVAL BUSINESS.

THE new system of purchasing for the Navy went into practical operation on Friday. Secretary Whitney has every reason to feel satisfied with the prospect of success in the new departure, though no one imagines that the system will work smoothly at first, as it is a radical departure from the precedent of forty years. A change under such circumstances cannot be made at once, but there is every reason to suppose that within the first half of the next fiscal year it will be clearly demonstrated that Secretary Whitney has devised a method of conducting the affairs of the Navy according to purely business principles. The Secretary's purpose is to arrange a system of book-keeping which will enable the Department to ascertain at any time precisely what its assets are; how many ships it has, and their exact value, and the amount of naval stores and equipment on hand with their worth. Thus the balance sheet of the Navy at the end of the fiscal year will show the exact condition of the naval exchequer. The new system of purchases virtually transforms the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing into a storeroom. Though the Paymaster-General will make purchases in bulk for the Navy upon the estimates made by the chiefs of bureaus for their needs, during the year the chiefs will have absolute control over their appropriations and the supplies purchased for them, it being no part of the plan, as seems to be supposed, to give the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing supervision of the bureau requisitions. The bulk supplies can be drawn on by the bureaus to the extent of the funds they have on hand for them and within the limit of their appropriation, the various bureaus will have control of supplies but, instead of purchasing, as heretofore, the Chief of Bureaus will simply approve requisitions on the supplies purchased in bulk.

Under the new system the force of employees on purchasing and recruiting duty at the various navy-yards will be reduced to seventy-four; eighteen at New York, nine at Washington, Boston, Norfolk and League Island each, the remaining twenty being divided between the Portsmouth yard and the naval stations. The service under the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing under the old system during this fiscal year required 208 clerks, with salaries amounting to over \$180,000. During the next fiscal year only one hundred and thirty-eight employees will be required at a cost of \$155,000, and the salaries are to be increased. The bookkeepers will receive \$1,200; entry clerks, \$1,000, and assistant entry clerks, \$720.

The Paymaster-General will be allowed ten additional clerks to conduct the business of his bureau. These will doubtless be the finance clerks of the other bureaus. Finance Clerks Shock, Wilson, Kingsley, Sargent and Cassin, who are now at work with Captain Brown's Board, will undoubtedly be among those selected for transfer to Provisions and Clothing. The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order of instructions to the General Storekeepers at the various yards. They provide for ledgers for purchased, manufactured and condemned articles, and record books for contracts and reservations; buildings and grounds, tools, machinery and plant; ships and permanent outfit of the same; separate ledgers will be kept for each Bureau; to be part of the permanent records of the General Storekeeper's Office and not to be removed.

After articles have been duly examined and certified to by the proper Board of Inspection, the invoice is to be transferred to the receiving clerk, who shall certify to their receipt. The invoice shall then be transmitted to the bookkeeper, who shall post from it into the ledger. Requisitions shall be given the delivery clerk to fill, then to the bill clerk to invoice from check numbers, and thence to the bookkeeper to post into the proper ledger. Expenditures shall be made at an average cost price, to be ascertained at the close of each quarter; for succeeding quarter to be made at said preceding quarter's average. For the quarter ending Sept. 30, 1887, the price, as stated in the quarter ending June 30, 1887, shall be considered an average. If, however, no average is stated, one should be made from the return.

Vouchers shall be made in triplicate, one copy to be retained by the General Storekeeper and numbered serially for each year. They will show the complete history of each transaction, with dates, signatures, approvals, etc., and will be bound and retained as permanent records. Separate returns for each Bureau shall be made quarterly by the General Storekeepers, the articles and those manufactured to be kept separate. Vouchers required to properly audit such returns will be sent with them. All returns must be recapitulated, showing the money value in hand under cognizance of each Bureau. Yearly returns will be made of such property as Buildings and Grounds, Tools, Machinery and Plant and Vessels with permanent equipment. The circular further provides that:

Invoices or vouchers of expenditures "for use," whether to Bureau representatives, expended to ships in commission, condemned by survey or disposed of in any other way, except by transfer to another Yard or Station, when they are still available to issue, shall have the voucher number expressed in Black ink, all others in Red ink. When compiling Quarterly Returns from the Ledgers, those expended for use shall be grouped together consecutively, the totals added and the amounts stated directly under the last entry in Black ink, small figures. All expenditures by transfer shall form a second consecutive group, amounts stated as above, and expressed in Red ink, thus enabling the proper Accounting Officers to separate the articles actually expended from those still available.

All stores condemned by survey shall be expended on the proper Ledger, by voucher to "Condemned by survey," and taken up at average cost price on the Condemned Ledger at said price. When sold, the amount received shall be duly entered, and the account balanced by an entry to "Gain" or "Loss," as the case may be. All stores landed from ships shall be taken up on the proper Ledger as available, and afterwards, such as may require it, shall be subjected to the action of the Board of Survey. Such as are landed as already condemned shall be taken up at once upon the Condemned Ledger and treated accordingly.

The General Storekeeper shall post from the copies of contracts furnished him into the Record-Book, in which shall be further noted all deliveries under said contract, with amount of reservations.

The Record-Books of Buildings and Grounds shall give as accurate description, size, condition and use of buildings, with the appraised value of both buildings and land, as can be obtained. This data should be given by a legally constituted Board of Appraisal and Survey, a copy of which report, after approval, should be transmitted to the General Storekeeper. This should be corrected every year by other Boards of Appraisal, and in all cases a reasonable sum should be charged off for deterioration by use.

The same methods should be employed in keeping the records of Plant, Tools and Machinery, Ships and Permanent Equipment.

While the nomenclature of Bookkeepers, Recording, Delivery and Bill Clerks has been adopted as indicative of certain duties to be performed, it is the intention of the Bureau that all employees of General Storekeepers shall be interchangeable, and that they shall be employed on whatever duty is pressing or to which they may be assigned.

#### LET THE ARTILLERY RALLY.

THERE can be no doubt that the artillery, roused by Professor Michie's paper, is now stirred as it has not been for years and fairly quivers with suppressed energy in its effort to start some plan that shall revivify it. There are now, so far as we have seen, three distinct movements initiated, and, unless the artillery shall agree on some one plan of action, their efforts by interfering will impair the chances they undoubtedly have of accomplishing something this year. Two of the plans submit distinct measures as those best suited to present needs, and each has its merits and each its defects. Now time is precious, and the artillery, if they are to accomplish anything, must agree upon something.

The most sensible suggestion that has appeared—the only one that makes its primary object that of securing unity—is that coming from Fort Monroe. This suggestion is to form an "artillery council to be composed of two officers from each regiment, these officers to be chosen in their regiments by ballots forwarded to the regimental adjutants." Every artillery officer thus votes for two officers of his regiment to represent him, or the council: the two officers in each regiment having the highest number of votes are the representatives of the regiment on the council, there being thus ten carefully selected officers constituting the council. The scheme provides that "From the time of election to that of assembling the senior officer should have charge of all preliminary preparations necessary to the carrying out of the plan," which is "to ascertain the points upon which the majority can agree, and then, to the exclusion of all others, urge the adoption of these upon Congress." The place of meeting is left to the selection of the council. No officer can say that he has not had opportunity to be heard, for, besides inviting an expression of approval or disapproval, the plan has this excellent feature: "All officers having definite plans and ideas concerning the reorganization and needs of the artillery, ought, as a duty they owe to the common good, to submit them to one or the other of the representatives of their regiment," to be subsequently considered by the council. It is not unreasonable to suppose that a

body so constituted and so furnished with information would be able to "formulate a bill that would receive the substantial support of the artillery as a whole." The principle is truly American; it is the one adopted in organizing this government; it is embodied in our constitution, and crops out in our laws; it pervades political life, it must always be resorted to when unit of action is required. It may not give the artillery all they need; it certainly will give them all that can be obtained by any plan that starts with a fixed bill or scheme, and without the general sanction and support of the artillery.

*Harper's Magazine* for July contains an admirable sketch of cadet life at West Point, by a graduate of the Military Academy, CHARLES KING, U. S. A., whose name is a sufficient guarantee for the interest of the article, and who is, we are happy to assure the *New York Tribune*, which seems to hold to the contrary opinion, still among the living, and full of promise of good things yet to come. His present article contains illustrations entitled "First-class Magnates," "Marching to the Mess Hall," "Walking an Extra," "Officer of the Day," "Turn Out the Guard," "Plebe Drill," "The Light Battery," "The 'Row' at Dress Parade," "Rally on the Colors," "On 'Flirtation,'" "The Graduating Hop," "Sunday Morning Inspection," "En Reconnaissance," "Candidates Turn Out Promptly." At the end is a significant view of a cadet with his companion in "flirtation walk," their heads being discreetly hidden by an open umbrella, leaving us to surmise what is going on under its friendly shade. Referring to the subject of hazing, Captain KING says: "At most colleges it was the meek and most friendless of the Freshmen who came in for the liveliest hazing; the rich and influential had means of escape. At West Point the very opposite was the case; the higher in rank or riches was the father, the more presumably had the son to be 'taken down' to reach the rabidly democratic standard of the corps." Concluding his article, the author says: "In three-quarters of a century of usefulness and success the Point has known no era of higher scholarship, of sounder discipline and of more brilliant promise than that which culminates with the administration of the last five years; and the report of the Board of Visitors of 1886, several of whose number were animated by an unusually searching spirit of investigation, and stimulated possibly by complaints of undue severity and needless restrictions, has stamped its every military feature, drill, discipline and instruction with the seal of its unqualified approval."

UNDER the head of "Eccentricity in Advancements," the *Philadelphia Ledger* publishes a letter to it, concerning the recent promotion to Captains of Lieutenants Regan, Quentin and Leahy, vice Pease, Kennington and Durham, retired, and of 2d Lieutenant Gustin to First Lieutenant, vice Quentin, promoted. The letter says:

Lieut. Regan was made a 1st Lieutenant Aug. 12, 1867, thus serving nearly 20 years in that grade before promotion reaches him. Lieut. Quentin has been over 20 years a 1st Lieutenant.

Joseph H. Gustin gets Quentin's vacancy and becomes a first lieutenant 12 years after graduation from the Military Academy, being the last of his class to receive promotion. Two men of Gustin's class, Mason and Rodgers, of the 4th Cavalry, are captains, Rodgers graduating only two files in front of Gustin. Three men, who graduated in 1880, five years after Gustin left the Academy a second lieutenant, are first lieutenants, two of the three having received their promotions in the 4th Cavalry more than a year ago.

Captain Leahy has reached that grade after 22 years' service as first lieutenant.

There are men in the Army who outrank Leahy and Quentin who had not reached their teens when these two veteran soldiers were serving as lieutenants, and some of their superiors in rank had not been born when Leahy and Quentin were serving in the ranks. Unfortunately for these two officers, they happened to be assigned to "slow" regiments.

The advocates of lineal promotion, and they are not a few, may find in this statement, argument to support any efforts they may be making in that direction.

In a lecture before the Royal United Service Institution on June 15, Rear-Admiral P. H. COLOMB, a gold medalist of the institution, gave a very interesting account of the various blockading experiences from the time of Nelson and the Spanish blockade to the war between the North and South Americans. The latter was specially drawn upon as showing the most recent and instructive operations. The lesson learnt from these experiences is that if the naval forces of England should have to engage in blockading operations against a naval power, they would

in the first instance be liable to the attacks similar to those which the federals experienced. I take it, he said, that the escapes of the *Sumter* and *Alabama* tend to remind us that small vessels, designed to be hidden, are not always immediately discoverable. The chances, in fact, are even for both sides. If the weather is clear, the watchers can keep their watch at greater distances. If it is thick they can close in with the less chance of being discovered. Clear weather and thick weather do not assist or hinder one side more than the other. And it is so with the off-shore fleet. A torpedo-boat flotilla will not quit the harbor for the attack unless there be some reasonable hope of finding the off-shore fleet, and this need not disclose itself except in answering the signals of the inshore observers. A great number of naval officers, Admiral COLOMB further said, "hold the opinion that it is worse than useless to go back to naval history for the lessons of modern naval war. I have been for many years past of a contrary opinion—an opinion which grows stronger every day, that it is impossible to form correct views of the present or future of naval warfare unless they are based on a pretty thorough investigation of its history in the past."

THE *New York Times* thinks that the services rendered by the Hampton graduate, Oliver Eaton, as an Indian scout in the late Apache campaign should be allowed to off-set the "relapse into shameless savagery" recently reported of two Carlisle graduates by a Senate committee. This committee, it will be remembered, was shocked to find among the participants in a heathen dance on the Osage Reservation two youths who had been educated at Carlisle. The good accomplished by the Hampton graduate as a trapper was many times greater than any harm done by the alleged Carlisle graduates as dancers, since it was his skill in holding the trail, through the most desperate efforts of the hostiles to baffle him, including their march of "fifteen miles on tiptoe," that alone enabled the troops to run them down and tire them out. The further suggestion occurs that the education of this Indian evidently did not rob him of those fine physical traits and aptitudes which distinguish his race.

FOR several months Secretary Whitney has been looking for a vessel that could be used as a target by the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Company. The Coast and Geodetic Bureau are going to supply the long-desired craft, for the schooner *Silliman* has been condemned as unfit for further service. The transfer of the vessel was made June 29 by the Treasury Department to the Navy Department. Commander Brownson is instructed to turn the *Silliman* over to Commodore Gherardi at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and he in turn will transfer her to Captain Howell, chairman of the Pneumatic Dynamite Gun Board. Under Captain Howell's direction the tests will be made. Provision will be made, when the attack on the *Silliman* is ready, to allow the diplomatic representatives of the different countries opportunity to witness the test. The *Silliman* is now in Whitney Basin, near the Brooklyn Navy-yard.

THE conservative *Real Estate Record* is very much scandalized by the attention shown to Buffalo Bill in England, of which it says: "As a matter of fact Buffalo Bill is or was a Western gambler. He acted as a scout and knows how to ride well and shoot a rifle, but it is rather rough on America that he and the like of him should be taken as examples of American civilization. Of course his mode of life is as remote from the average citizen of the United States as it is from the average educated European. But, after Bill makes this tour of Europe, the impression will be given that the United States is inhabited mainly by cowboys and Indians, and that our principal amusement is rifle shooting, throwing the lasso and riding 'bucking' mules."

THE *Hawaiian Gazette* is especially virulent against King Kalakaua's government. In a recent number it says: "From the throne downward, with a very few honorable exceptions, the whole machinery of government is rotten, corrupt and filthy, and the sooner an end is made of it the better." Another paragraph speaks of the élite of the army and navy as "the most drunken and thieving blackguards round town." "And as things go now," the paragraph continues, "those are qualifications which mark men as belonging to the highest rank in Hawaii. We have thieves in our navy, men of no character in our Ministry, a bribe receiver on the throne."

WE call attention to the advertisement of Gen. Carrington's illustrated, "spirited, and fascinating combination of poetry and history, a highly patriotic prophecy, with a sanguine outlook," we quote

from Oliver Wendell Holmes and Dr. Griffis. Robert C. Winthrop says: "I am proud to have my name associated with your memorable and memorial tribute to Washington." Published by Lee and Shepard, Boston, in paper, 50 cents; in cloth, \$1.00.

#### MCCLELLAN, LEE AND GRANT.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

THE best way to solve a question is by analysis and comparison. The relative numbers of troops and the opposing conditions between McClellan's Army in front of Richmond for the attack, and Lee's Army for the defence, in June, 1862, can be understood by drawing the parallel with the numbers and conditions of Grant's Army, beginning on the same ground called by the Confederates Cold Harbor, (Gainesville), on the Chickahominy, in June, 1864. The objectives were the same—the capture or defence of Richmond; two years of time intervening. It will be premised that numbers of men, nor muskets, nor shots, avail without strategy and tactics, to gain the objective. Napoleon purposely left his bridgeheads of retreat to Lobau Island uncovered to induce the Archduke Charles to withdraw from his entrenched centre, a large force, and make a dash to cut off his retreat, whilst Napoleon massed his artillery on the depleted centre, sending Massena to hold the Archduke at the bridgeheads, while he made a new line of retreat through the heart of the enemy.

Lee, in June, 1862, induced the administration to withdraw McDowell from Fredericksburg, where he covered McClellan's base at the White House, and send him North to protect Washington, which was in no danger, as McClellan left it. Then Lee ordered Jackson to elude McDowell and strike McClellan's base, while he attacked the protecting flank by a concentrated force; thus forcing McClellan to a new base for supplies. Grant, in June, 1864, held both Fredericksburg and Whitehouse for bases of supply. No Jackson threatened either base, no interference from Washington, no one to "do his best to ruin his Army" (as was asserted and not denied in McClellan's case.) Grant says that Lee had about 80,000 men at the start, and thinks their reinforcements about equal. He did not break through but changed his base to the James, where he crossed, he says, with 115,000 men, excluding the 18th Corps, which withdrew by Whitehouse. He found Butler on the James where Holmes was in 1862, then made the same move that McClellan had proposed to Halleck two years before, to cut the lines of supply from Richmond's defensive army.

The two battles of Cold Harbor resulted in changes of base: McClellan's, because his base was cut off; Grant's, because he had failed to break Lee's Army in position. Lee attacked McClellan at Malvern Hill on the James, but was repulsed and but for the failure of the Navy to cover his transports to that point McClellan would have made that his new base. According to list of wounded reported in the *Rebellion R.*, pages 502, 507, Vol. 41, part II., Lee had 187 regiments, counting 7 that were not mentioned on the list, and 9 of Holmes's division, while McClellan had but 143 regiments—a difference in Lee's favor of 44 regiments of infantry. The position of McClellan at Malvern Hill was fine for defence. Lee should not have attacked, and would not, had he known the decision of the Navy.

The stress laid upon numbers in contending armies is unscientific in war, that supposes other conditions equal. A skillful move on a weak point with a preponderating force, to break or turn resistance, gains the objective; the other numbers in the armies are not in requisition. McClellan left to Porter the honor of covering his passage of the Chickahominy to the new base; he nearly failed because he neglected to intrench his position. Magruder attacked McClellan's rear at Savage's Station and was repulsed. Longstreet and Hill attacked the centre of our line of march, to break through at Glendale, nearly succeeded, because Hooker neglected to support McClellan's left. So it will be seen that a single point of attack or defence decides a campaign or a battle. Those who were disappointed with McClellan for not shedding useless blood in the trenches at Richmond, when he could not have his plans sustained, were satisfied two years after, but did not forgive. Allan Pinkerton, the great detective, who was in Richmond at the time, reiterates in his book his report of numbers to McClellan. As Richmond could not be left without defence, the 187 regiments would swell to over 200 as he reported. Had McClellan's base been protected until his close investment of Richmond was completed (but a few days longer) he would have turned Richmond and cut the lines of supply South in July, 1862, which Grant cut in 1865, and the war would have ceased then.

WM. W. BURNS.

#### GENERAL SHERMAN ON BEECHER.

GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN, U. S. A., contributes the following to the "Beecher Memorial" compilation: "The friendship existing between Henry Ward Beecher and myself was most warm. We met often at the festal board and on the platform, and I recall our wanderings together over the plains and in the mountains of California and Oregon. His greeting was always so hearty, so full of manly vigor, so outspoken, that he seemed to be more like an Army comrade than a minister of the Gospel. . . . He was essentially a national man, grasping all the thoughts and feelings of a continent, storing his mind with the beauties of the sea coast, the vast campaign fields of the interior, and the wild forests and cliffs of the Rocky Mountains, thereby illustrating his discourses by vivid pictures of the glories of the universe. His mind and imagination which shackled no man, and I am not surprised but rejoiced to know that he occasionally kicked over the traces. My last meeting with Mr. Beecher was at the house of Dr. Talmage, and he seemed then so strong that I believed he was destined to outlive me."

Mr. W. H. Metcalf's novel, "A Summer in Oldport Harbor" (J. B. Lippincott Co.), is a story to beguile the leisure of an hour spent in a hammock on a summer's afternoon. Its scene is a harbor island, its characters a party of young people who summer there, and its theme the usual one. It is a wholesome, pleasant story, with no very marked characteristics of plot or style.

## NAVAL BRIGADE DRILL.

The vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear Admiral S. B. Luce commanding, have had an interesting drill at Gardiner's Bay, L. I. When its parade at New Haven was finished the squadron left port for New London, the Yantic remaining behind to pick up the Naval cadets who had been ordered to report there for duty. At New London the Ossipee joined the squadron, which started early Monday morning, June 20, for Gardiner's Bay, where, as soon as the anchors were dropped, great gun targets were at once put in position at 1,000 yards, and the Richmond began blazing away, firing five rounds from each gun of her starboard battery. What is known as "individual practice" was the method adopted in this case, and no shot was fired by a second gun until the one ahead had fired her five shots. This gave the gun captains a fine chance for improvement, and the result, both in accuracy and celerity, showed a marked change for the better over any previous practice.

The prize firing with great guns on ships at anchor was continued Wednesday morning by the guns' crews of the United States corvettes Galena and Ossipee, the Yantic which arrived later also competing.

Lieut. Samuel Seabury's company of Richmond's Infantry and two companies of blue jackets from the Galena landed on Gardiner's Island June 25 for skirmish firing. Lieut. Richard Wainwright, of the Galena, the fleet infantry commander, superintending the marine battalion of the flagship, as well as infantry companies of the Ossipee, joined Lieut. Wainwright's command during the skirmish firing. Each man was provided with 20 rounds of ammunition.

While the infantry companies were on shore the Richmond's launches were rigged as torpedo boats and under charge of Lieut. Comdr. A. B. H. Little, U. S. N., each boat fired several service torpedoes at targets floating about. In most instances the result of the firing was very satisfactory, the torpedoes exploding and fully destroying the targets.

During the afternoon Lieut. Arthur P. Nazro, the chief artillery officer, fired with 3-inch breech-loading howitzers and Gatling guns mounted in the bows of launches and cutters at targets erected along the beach. The fall of these shots was carefully noted.

For target practice Admiral Luce issued the following memorandum:

The Yantic will place a target and two observing boats outside of Gardiner's Island before 8 o'clock A. M. Beginning at this hour, she will have battery target practice, and will be followed by the Richmond, Galena and Ossipee in the order named, each using the Yantic's target and boats. As a signal to the ship which follows her to trip her anchor, each firing ship will, when her firing is nearly over, lower the red at the fore, which she will carry, to the topmast head. Each ship will have her great gun target rigged and ready to use in case the target placed out by the Yantic should be shot away, and each vessel will return to her present anchorage as soon as her firing is over.

The Commander-in-Chief will be on board each ship when she is firing.

Commanding officers will give orders regarding lighting fires for low speed.

Rear Admiral U. S. N., Comdg. U. S. Naval Force on North Atlantic Station.

The exercises were not altogether satisfactory, owing to the prevalence of fog and rainy weather nearly every day of the stay of the war ships. Friday proved the exception to the rule, and on that day the naval brigade was landed at 9 A. M.

A very pretty sight the boats made as they left the signal on board the Richmond, and formed in columns abreast by divisions, each division in tow of a steam launch, moving forward at the order over a smooth sea, with colors flying. The heavy field artillery, consisting of Gatling guns, and three-inch breech-loading howitzers, were hoisted out with yard-arm tackles and mounted in the bows of the heavy launches. Boats, formed in columns of two, parallel to each other, and headed by the Ossipee's gig, which carried the commanding officer of the naval brigade, Comdr. William Bainbridge-Hoff, U. S. N., and his personal staff, started on their way for the beach in front of the high bluff on the island.

The personal staff of the Brigade Commander consisted of the following officers: Lieut. Albert C. Dillingham, Adjutant-General; Surg. A. F. Magruder, Surgeon; Asst. Paymr. R. M. T. Ball, Commissary; Lieut. G. W. Mentz, Quartermaster, and Passed Asst. Engr. W. M. Parks, Aid. As soon as the boats were fully started Rear Adm. S. B. Luce, accompanied by Capt. Robert Boyd, Chief of Staff; Lieut. John F. Meigs, Fleet Gunnery Officer, and Lieut. John S. Abbott, Fleet Secretary, left the flagship in the steam barge Vixen. As soon as the boats came within shoal water tow-lines were cast off, oars gotten in readiness and single lines were quickly formed.

As the flotilla advanced in beautiful order, carefully dressed on the flagboat of the brigade commander, the steam barge Vixen, with the commander-in-chief and staff on board, left the Richmond, and passing quickly along the lines of boats, ran in for the beach in advance of the brigade, giving the admiral an opportunity of inspecting the site selected for the encampment and of witnessing the landing of the troops. By this time the boats at the head of columns were within half a mile of the beach, and the signal, "Forward into line, left oblique!" was seen fluttering from the flagboat. Tow-lines were at once cast off, and away dashed the boats to their stations in the new formation. Then came the signal, "Prepare to land as if not opposed!"

The disembarking was promptly accomplished, except that the steam launches and large sailing launches which had the artillery pieces on board grounded some little distance from the beach, and, in order to land the guns without getting them full of salt water, balsas, which had been towed on shore, were hauled up alongside of the launches and the three-inch howitzers and Gatling guns transferred to them and soon landed on the beach. Meanwhile the commander-in-chief and staff, accompanied by the adjutant-general, proceeded to the high bluff adjoining the beach and inspected the site of the encampment of two years ago, which was found to possess all the necessary requirements, and immediately chosen for the scene of this year's exercises. Headquarters were established at Fort Washington, over which the national colors were soon proudly waving. Markers were at once posted indicating the position of the several battalions, and

a signal station established on an elevated ridge from which communication was at once opened with the squadron in the bay.

Scarcely had all these preliminaries been completed when the battalion of blue jackets was discovered marching over the brow of the hill with drum and measured tread towards the station assigned them. Immediately behind them came the marine battalion without a waver in their ranks, and took their position on the left of the line with the greatest precision, and last, but not least, came the artillery, dragging the three-inch rifles and Gatlings through the light sandy soil to the right of the line. The band played "Garry Owen," the ladies were looking and all nature smiled as the adjutant-general passed down the front of the line and presented the naval brigade to its commander. Then followed a short drill, and the men were dismissed to prepare for dinner and a game of base ball, which occupied the time pleasantly until 2 o'clock.

Promptly at the hour named the bugle sounding the "assembly" cut the base ball short in the middle of a home run, and brought the companies together for target practice. Two marksmen from each company were selected and given a competitive trial with small arms at skirish target, 150 yards range, while the three-inch rifles and Gatlings practiced at an improvised target at a range of 300 yards. Quite satisfactory scores were the result, the contestants apparently feeling themselves on their mettle, and the spirit of emulation among the representative of the different ships running unusually high.

At 3 o'clock the battery of field artillery fired a salute of 13 guns in honor of Rear Admiral S. B. Luce. The brigade was then reviewed by the commander-in-chief, and after dress parade the day's exercises were completed.

## ENGINES FOR THE "NEWARK."

The following is a general description of the two horizontal direct-acting triple expansion twin screw engines of about 8,500 combined I. H. P., and boilers for the steel cruiser Newark of 4,083 tons displacement:

The engines, which are to be duplicates, except that they are right and left, will be located in separate watertight compartments, one directly forward of the other; the forward engine to work the starboard screw. Each will have a high pressure cylinder of 35½ inches diameter, an intermediate of 57 and a low pressure cylinder of 88 inches diameter, each cylinder to be fitted for a piston stroke of 36 inches, each engine to be constructed to work under an initial pressure of 135 pounds in the high pressure cylinder, and make about 125 revolutions when developing the full power. The cylinder casings will be made of cast iron and will include the sole plates, valve chests, and exhaust nozzles, and form the steam jackets for the working cylinders, which are also to be of cast iron, secured in the casings; the cylinder heads and covers are to be made with double shell and also fitted with steam jackets.

The main pistons are to be composition, with double shell, with cast iron packing rings, which are confined by composition followers. Each is to be secured on one steel rod of 6 inches diameter, a T head for the crosshead connection to which will be coupled, with its brasses, by a steel cap and two steel bolts.

The crossheads are to be of steel, cylindrical in form and fitted at each end with a sliding fit with composition liners, that are to move in self-lubricating guides made in the pillow block frames.

The connecting rods are to be of steel 72 inches long between centres, the least diameter to be 6½ inches; the rods are to be forked and clamped to the crosshead, the heads to be made with steel caps secured by two steel bolts and otherwise fitted.

The crank shaft for each engine will be composed of three separate interchangeable sections, each with its coupling discs of solid forgings made of steel, they will be bolted and secured together with their cranks at angles of 120 degrees to each other, each section of shaft will be mounted on two journals and will be fitted for the attachment of a counterbalance on each arm if required.

The crank shaft pillow blocks are to be of cast steel, each with a pedestal having a broad base that will rest and be firmly secured on a fore and aft keelson of the ship. An extension of each block which forms the crosshead slides will be secured to a lug of corresponding shape on the cylinder.

The blocks will be fitted with brasses made in two parts that can be adjusted by wedges for the alignment of the shaft; the brasses to be clamped by a steel cap and two steel bolts.

The cylinders will be fitted with interchangeable composition piston valves, the high pressure cylinder to have one, the intermediate two, and the low pressure cylinder three valves, all to be worked by means of rock shafts and a "jet" radial gear, the gear for each set of valves to have an independent adjustment for the various grades of expansion in its respective cylinders.

The main cut-off and reversing mechanism is to consist of a double engine which will actuate the reversing shaft by means of a worm screw and wheel, the operating valve of engine to be controlled by an approved floating lever device, placed on the working platform.

Each main engine is to be arranged to work independently of the low pressure cylinder, and its crank shaft when desired, and each fitted with an extension of the exhaust pipe from the intermediate cylinder to the condenser, also with suitable gate valves for admitting the steam to, and closing it from the low pressure cylinder and condenser.

The condensers will be cylindrical, of sheet brass, with composition tube plates, heads, flanges and central section for the exhaust pipes and discharge nozzles. Each condenser will have a cooling surface of about 800 square feet measured on the outside of the tubes, which are to be of brass, the circulating water will pass through one-half of them, and return through the others to the outboard delivery valves. The condensers will be supported upon their respective air and circulating pumps, which are to be placed in the rear of the main cylinders.

Each engine will have a duplex, double acting, horizontal air-pump, worked by a two cylinder compound engine, connected by a belt and by vibrating beams and links with the air pump rods. The pump chests and cylinders will be of composition and connections of steel. Each pump will discharge into a fresh water feed tank of not less than 300 gallons capacity placed above the level of the hot well of air pump. A gate valve will close each air pump from its condenser when the latter is used for auxiliary purposes.

The circulating pump for each condenser will be of the centrifugal turbine type, driven directly by an engine secured on its casing. Each pump to be capable of discharging 10,000 gallons of water per minute against a head of 10 feet and arranged with suitable valves and pipes for freeing the bilge. The casing or shell of each pump will be of composition, made with an ample base and will serve as a pedestal for its respective condensers.

All the sections of the line shafting will be made of steel 13 inches diameter, and will have axial hole of 4 inches diameter through them; one section for each engine will be fitted with a collar thrust of ample wearing surface of white metal. The sections within and outside of the stern tubes to have composition casings and made to turn on lignum vitae bearings. The several sections to be united by couplings of approved type.

The several propellers are to be respectively right and left, and of 15 feet diameter, and will each have three blades with an adjustable pitch. The propellers will be made of manganese bronze or metal of its equivalent value.

Boilers.—There will be eight cylindrical single-ended horizontal return tube boilers, 14' 2" diameter and 9' 8" long containing 532 feet of grate surface and 16,000 feet of heating surface. The boilers will be divided into two groups, each in a separate water-tight compartment, with an athwartship fireroom and smoke pipe to each group.

They will be fitted for forced draught, air being supplied through ducts immediately through the ash-pits. The furnace fronts and doors will be arranged for the passage of air under pressure, through their double shells, to keep their temperature down and prevent the escape of gases through their joints.

There will be five blowers of 20,000 cubic feet of air capacity per minute, each.

## WHAT GENERAL DUCAT DID SAY.

HINSDALE, Ill., June 20, 1887.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your issue of June 18 my attention was especially called to an editorial notice, in which reference was made to some statements alleged to have been made by Gen. A. C. Ducat, of Chicago, and also comments of Capt. Garretty of the Army. The article which led to these comments was published by the Chicago Tribune May 20, 1887, and was a misrepresentation of the views of Gen. Ducat in almost every particular, as all who had a personal acquaintance with him knew, and which the Tribune acknowledged by the retraction published by them on June 1, 1887, a copy of which I enclose herewith. A great injustice has been done Gen. Ducat, who is and has always been a strong friend of the Army, and is closely identified with it by family ties, his son being an officer and his daughter the wife of an officer of the Army. The publication in your valuable paper of the retraction article of the Tribune, with such mention as you might deem proper, would in a measure, at least, undo the great injustice done this gallant officer of the late war, and past commander of the Loyal Legion of the State of Illinois, and also be a source of gratification to his many Army friends who probably have never seen the retraction article of the Chicago Tribune.

Gen. D. has not been directly identified with the National Guard of Illinois for several years.

Very truly and sincerely yours,

THAD. H. CAPRON, 1st Lieut, 9th Inf., U. S. A.

The article from the Chicago Tribune which we published was sent to us by an officer of the Army. We take great pleasure in publishing the subsequent retraction, here referred to, which is as follows:

In an article published Sunday about the early Chicago Fire Brigade and Col. Ellsworth was an interview with Gen. A. C. Ducat, in which he was quoted as saying: "I believe in a young and vigorous militia. Give me the militia every time when soldiers are needed. I do not believe at all in this idea of a United States military camp at Highwood. Regular soldiers, as our little Army is now constituted, amount to nothing. There is nothing behind them but the moral power of the United States. Their officers are untrained in police science, and the men are good-for-nothings—recruited from the scum and the slums. In 1876, when the riots were here, I had command of the militia. A company or two of United States Regulars were ordered to report to me. They did so. The officer was so drunk he could not stand up and give the salute a few hours later his men had raided a saloon, and in an hour half of his command was in the militia guardhouse. That is my experience with so-called 'Regulars' at times when you want them for police work."

As a matter of fact Gen. Ducat said nothing of the kind. What he did say, and all he said, was substantially this: The militia or the National Guard should become the grand school of the officers of that Army, as the Regular Army could not furnish all that was needed. While he was in favor of the post at Highwood as things were, it never would have been necessary for the safety of Chicago if the National Guard had been cherished and supported as it ought to be by the State and the people. The men of the National Guard were, as a class, of the same material as the volunteers who went through the war; they or their fathers had a stake in the country; they were the sons of reputable citizens, and were, as a rule, of a better class than those who enlisted in the Regular Army.

While Gen. Ducat spoke warmly and affectionately of Ellsworth, he did not say that he had organized the fire brigade nor that it was proposed to make him Chief of the Fire Department.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## BELLEVUE RIFLE RANGE.

The railroad authorities have constructed a fine platform, and artistically covered, at the rifle range depot, about 200 yards from camp. The owner of the land is clearing the underbrush out near the range, adding greatly to the beauty of the surrounding country, and what the range may lack, if any, in target facilities is largely overbalanced by the beauty of the location. The United States object to spending moneys on property not held, except from year to year.

The attempt of a citizen to locate on the range has been frustrated, and the blackmail, or endeavor to obtain moneys, was a failure. All the newspapers of Omaha are down on him, as well as the citizens. The Omaha Citizen Club enjoy their weekly shoots. Team matches and individual ones for prizes are in order. They are laying low for the crack shots to be here during the competitions.

Quite a sum of money will be raised to give the best shots among the soldiers of the Department, Division, and distinguished marksmen prizes.

## GARFIELD AND ROSECRANS.

The following letter is made public:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,  
REGISTER'S OFFICE, June 15, 1886.  
Darwin C. Pacey, No. 27 Greenwich Avenue, New York:

DEAR SIR: My papers being all in California I am unable to give the days of the month when Gen. Garfield reported for, and was relieved from, duty at my headquarters.

But he reported near the middle of January, 1863, and was made chief of staff some two weeks later, probably early in February. He was relieved from duty about Oct. 10, 1863. He served about eight months as chief of staff. But nothing could be more untrue than the pretence that he was a planner, a mentor or in any way influential in doing the brain work of the campaign for Chattanooga.

The letter which his biographer has published, wherein Garfield urges an early advance on the enemy's entrenched camps, was written by him with a full knowledge that I was going to so advance, but upon my permission expressly given him for an exercise, and not to be filed or sent to Washington, which express prohibition was surreptitiously violated by Garfield himself, or by his confederate.

Yours truly,  
W. S. ROSECRANS.

## A REVENUE MARINE GRIEVANCE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

It has been the boast of the Revenue Marine since the reorganization which was begun in 1869, and the adoption of the competitive system of examination for entrance and promotion, that the advancement of its officers was based solely on their individual qualifications and abilities as shown by the examination papers, and the regulations say that "no person will be originally appointed to a higher grade than third lieutenant or second assistant engineer, nor until he shall have passed a physical and professional examination," all vacancies in the higher grades being filled by promotions from the next lower grade, taken from the head of the list, where, after examination, the names of officers are placed in order of proficiency with which they passed.

It seems as though this feature of the Service had got a black eye in the recent reinstatement of an ex-first assistant engineer in his former grade, over the heads of all the second assistants. This officer had deliberately resigned from the Service, of his own free will, and was out of the Service about a year and a half before reappointment. His connection with the Service was thus completely severed—as much so as though he had never been in it. His place had been duly filled by promotion of the second assistant at the head of the list, whose vacancy had in turn been filled by appointment of one of the successful candidates who passed the last examination, and who took his proper place and number at the foot of the list of second assistants.

In a number of similar instances of officers resigning and afterwards wishing to return, they have been allowed the same privilege as those seeking entrance for the first time, viz.: examination for and appointment to the lowest grade, to which arrangement nobody could object. But the reinstatement of a person in a senior grade, from which he had voluntarily resigned, to the detriment of all equally worthy officers who come below him on the list, is a discouraging thing to such officers and a serious blow to their confidence in the Department's intention to deal fairly by the junior officers, and makes the time of promotion doubly uncertain, and indefinitely removed to the dim future.

FAIR PLAY.

## EVIDENCE OF PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

An important point arises in connection with Barden's case, inclosed with this:

The only inference to be drawn from the remarks in his case is that the court declined to consider any previous convictions except of offences similar to that on which the prisoner was being tried. Such, however, was not the case. Evidences of former convictions covering an immediate period of about three years were introduced, but the prisoner objected to the consideration of any papers antedating his present enlistment, which had begun about two years before. The court sustained the objection and took cognizance only of all papers specifying the prisoner's convictions since last enlisted.

The point raised by the accused is important, and worthy of consideration at Washington. No doubt "the 103d Article of War cannot be held to apply," but should a cast-iron rule apply that "all the evidence of former convictions" must be received?

Suppose a soldier of 20 years' service be tried once by a Garrison Court in the first month of a new enlistment; if he commit himself in a small way the next month does justice in his case require that a Garrison Court offence should be brought before a General Court, and the man's shortcomings for 20 years considered if laid before it? Such would seem to be the case, judging from the ruling in B.'s trial.

The question arises whether a soldier, in certain cases, is not entitled to a leniency that would, perhaps, not be accorded to a civilian prisoner of long known bad character. In the latter case the man's relation to the law and the community has continued the same, but the court that tries the soldier to-day cannot touch him to-morrow if he be discharged. His discharge and re-enlistment supposed, either in his old, or in another company (the discharge necessarily showing that no objection is known to the man's re-enlistment), a condonement of previous offences would seem to be implied. If not, why is the man re-enlisted? And, if so, is it just to rake up what has been condoned?

Courts are now enabled "to make the punishment fit the crime," but Paragraph 894 should not be made an instrument of persecution.

\*The following is an extract from this case decided by a Court-martial at the Presidio, Cal., June 1, of which Major Frank T. Bennett, 3d Cav., is President, and reviewed by Gen. Howard:

In the case of Pvt. Wm. J. Barden, Battery L, 1st Artillery, the Court erred in declining to consider all the records of previous convictions of the accused which had been referred to it for such consideration. In Circular No. 8, Headquarters of the Army, Adjutant-General's Office, Sept. 10, 1886, it is held as follows: "The language of paragraph 894 of the Regulations (General Orders No. 41, of 1886) is not limited to previous convictions of offences similar to the one for which an accused may be on trial, and should not be so construed. The object of the paragraph is stated to be 'to see if the prisoner is an old offender, and therefore less entitled to leniency than if on trial for his first offence.' This information might not be fully obtained if evidence of previous convictions of similar offences only were laid before the Court. It has no bearing upon the question of guilt of the particular charge on trial, but only upon the amount and kind of punishment to be awarded, and to this end it is proper that all previous convictions should be known. As the accused is not on trial for the offences, evidence of the previous convictions of which it is proposed to introduce, the 103d Article of War cannot be held to apply."

Under this decision of the Secretary of War, all the evidence of former convictions should have been received. With this exception, the proceedings, findings and sentence are approved, and the sentence will be duly executed.

The twentieth year of the New England Conservatory of Music, of Boston, which has just drawn to a close, has been the most successful in the history of that phenomenally successful institution. Nearly 2,300 pupils have received instruction in its several schools of music, art, oratory, languages, literature, piano and organ tuning, physical culture, etc. Every State and Territory, and many other countries have been represented in its halls. The ablest artists and teachers are in its faculty, and yearly additions are made from American and European sources.

## THE STATE TROOPS.

## THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

RAIN disturbed the 7th during their entire tour at the State camp, but at noon on Wednesday, June 22, it came in all its fury and until reveille on Friday the camp was deluged. With battalion drill on Wednesday, worked ceased. Officers and men were anxious to go at it, and whenever a break appeared in the clouds the regiment was ordered out only to be ignominiously driven back to their quarters by the rain. There was only one mistake connected with this tour of duty, and that was, that on the morning following, when it had become bright and the new guard mounted in airy, white helmets and white pantaloons, the men were kept on post in overcoats until the morning had far advanced, and at guard mount the old officer of the day appeared in a blue overcoat with red cape thrown back, and the new one in full dress gray uniform. This was contrary to custom and rules.

On Friday morning the entire ten companies were out promptly, and a lively skirmish drill with blank cartridge firing took place. The companies certainly manifested improvement, but there were still many mistakes, especially in the rallies, marches to the rear, and the firings. In company drill movements they invariably marched in too slow a cadence, and the absence of the guiding walls of the armory manifested itself in faulty alignments and labored marching. The ceremony of guard mounting was especially good, until the senior officer of the guard took command. From that moment the thing became a failure. He was nervous and had evidently not posted himself properly. The wheel into line by platoons was spoiled, he did not notice the salutes of sentries in passing them on his march to the guardhouse, saluted the old guard before countermarching when about 30 yards away, executed the countermarch in a bungling manner, dressed his guard to the right and spoiled the whole business so far as the salute to the officer of the day was concerned. The relief got off behind time, yet when the men were on post they performed as well as on previous days.

The last guard mounting (on Saturday morning) was characterized by an enormous waste of time in getting the reliefs moving, and the officers of the guard omitted the first salute prescribed in tactics and made that to the officer of the day serve both purposes.

A well-executed battalion skirmish drill, under command of Lt.-Col. Geo. Moore Smith, took place in the forenoon of Friday, June 24. The colonel executed nearly all contained in Tactics from par. 332 to 356, and gave the men a hard morning's work under a broiling sun. Major Kipp commanded the reserves, which moved with promptness and performed the various evolutions in apparently excellent style.

An ordinary battalion drill on Saturday forenoon, which was characterized by some of the most execrable, and also some of the best, volleys ever fired, but generally fair in all other respects, wound up the tactical work of the week, and after that the men devoted their entire energy to putting the camp into shape for their successors, and when they had finished the general verdict was that the entire affair had never before been put into so similar good shape for the same purpose. About 3.30 p. m. the 12th made its appearance and the 7th marched out in a splendid column of fours.

Looking at their work as a whole, they made excellent progress as well as many mistakes, some of the latter as a natural consequence of their own methods and traditions, others unavoidable, because it is an impossibility of making perfect soldiers of 800 or 900 men in the brief period of a week. The host of veterans, visitors, and ladies who came into camp on the afternoon of Friday, although the work of the day was virtually over, left a demoralizing effect, which manifested itself in all sorts of noises at night, and that sort of thing should be discouraged still more than is the case at present. The keeping of pigs, goats, roosters, foxes, ducks, etc., as company pets is in itself harmless, and did not interfere with the work, but when the matter is put before the public through the medium of the company joker and the daily newspaper man, then it becomes a nuisance, and one which in time will prove an absolute danger to the continuance of the camp. "The daily press will yet kill this camp," said a general officer, and he is about right if such twaddle is kept before the people much longer.

The 7th did their guard duty in a snappy manner, but they did not advance beyond a certain point in their general knowledge of the subject. Ninety-five per cent. of those we noticed at night did not know how to manage an approaching party correctly. Their only salvation was that when they made a mistake they were brisk and full of vim about it, and that no slouching was seen on post. Like most National Guardsmen, they showed but little regard for the condition of their pieces, nor did they know when it was time to secure arms or go in out of the rain. The reliefs were hardly ever marched off promptly after guard mount, nor was number one relieved in the manner prescribed in Tactics. Battalion skirmish drill was one of the best features of the encampment, and if the battalion had been reduced so as to allow full intervals and full utilization of the ground the drills would have been still better. After all, however, the regiment showed a willingness to learn and do the right thing, which could not have failed to bear splendid fruit if the camp had lasted a week longer. The grounds were as clean as a parlor floor, and when the men had once found out what was required from them in this respect no further instructions were required. Everybody regretted to see the regiment leave.

The 12th Regiment, 570 strong, succeeded the 7th in the occupation of the State camp, arriving at 4 o'clock on Saturday, on the steamers *Gen. Sedgwick* and *Crystal Wave*. An advance guard led the way to relieve the sentries of the 7th, which had an extra tour of duty on guard of the camp. The 7th drew up in line with arms at a carry while the 12th Regiment marched past them and into the streets just vacated. The 17th Separate Company from Flushing, under Capt. Miller, 35 men, came up on the boats with the 12th, and the 35th Separate Company, from Ogdensburg, with 36 men, came in at 6 o'clock. The officers of the 12th are: Colonel, James H. Jones; Lieut.-Colonel, Herman Dowd; Adjutant, A. F. Schermerhorn; Surgeon, Nelson H. Henry;

Quartermaster, E. R. Powers; Inspector of Rifle Practice, W. W. DeForest; Chaplain, Rev. D. Adams, of Trinity Parish, acting for Rev. W. B. Fishbee in Europe. Major Riker is also in Europe. Service was held and a sermon was preached by the chaplain on Sunday.

At 11 o'clock the men were formed in line (as many as cared to attend), and by companies marched to the brow of the cliff, where service was held. The hymns were printed, and the men joined heartily in the singing. Laebold executed the "Hallelujah Chorus" from Handel's "Messiah" as a voluntary, and "The Palms" was rendered as a cornet solo in fine style.

We reserve our critical report of the encampment of the 12th until next week. One of the misguided members of the 12th, who imagined that he was going to Peekskill for a picnic, writes us as follows:

"We have had plenty of hard work. It's nothing but clean and scrub and fall in from 5 A. M. to 1.30 P. M.; then we have a short time in the afternoon, unless we are on guard or have to attend some lecture. Guard duty is overdone. When a sentry has finished his duty and returned to his company he is utterly worn out. A man on post is supposed to be relieved every two hours; instead of this some are on three hours and over. It is impossible for a man to get any sleep at the guard tent; there is no quiet kept there—not the least. The guards this morning who went on about 6 o'clock had their overcoats on till 9 o'clock. This, considering that the day is very warm, is anything but comfortable. The eatables here are something immense and plentiful, including tooth-picks and Japanese paper napkins. The drill we had yesterday was a killer. Two and one-half hours in the scorching sun, cramped in, with dust flying and carrying a gun, is not a picnic."

## Twenty-third New York.—Lt. Col. Alex. S. Bacon.

BERGEN farm, on the outskirts of Brooklyn, was on Saturday last the scene of a sanguinary engagement between two wings of the 23d Regiment of Brooklyn, in which the saying concerning Greek meeting Greek found appropriate application. The command was organized into eighteen companies, of 16 files front each, the additional companies being formed of details from the regular ten companies of the regiment. The defensive party consisted of eight companies under command of Maj. Chas. E. Waters, assisted by Capt. W. L. Candee, of Co. B, and Capt. F. L. Holmes, of Co. I. The attack was conducted by ten companies under command of Lieut.-Col. Bacon, assisted by Capt. Alex. C. Smith, Co. H, and Ezra De Forest, Co. C.

The regiment assembled at the armory at 2 o'clock, and as soon as the command to march was given, Capt. Willard L. Candee, of Co. B, took the advance and deployed his men as skirmishers. A company was similarly deployed, under command of Capt. Fred C. Cocheu, as a rear guard, and flanking companies were deployed as skirmishers.

The main body was marched in close column of companies, with the ammunition wagon in the centre guarded by a company on either side in column of fours. During the march riot drill was practised in, as the formation would suggest, and imaginary rioters were knocked over at every street corner, and from house-tops and windows. At 3d avenue cars were taken to 49th street. Here the line of march was taken up for the battlefield, which was the Bergen farm, a rough bit of country, exceedingly hilly and covered with patches and a thick growth of underbrush and briars.

The outposts of the defence were driven in, their flanks turned, and they were compelled to fall back upon a line on a high hill, defended in front by marshes and flanked by imaginary field works. A feint was made on the right, under cover of which an attacking party massed on the left, and the position was carried by a simultaneous advance all along the line. The day's experience was very instructive to both officers and men, and all agreed that if they could have more just such drills as this much good would result.

## THE NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT.

Errors Noted in the Infantry Company Competitions.

We complete the record of the company drill at the National Encampment, Washington, with a statement of the errors of the Muscatine Rifles, which we did not have at the time. It is as follows:

Muscatine Rifles, Co. C, 2d Iowa.—About face, one man slow; to the rear, lost dress; by file, right dress, dressed ahead of line; march to stacks and resume arms, slow, arriving.

Manual support, one man slow; order, one man slow; charge bayonets, four too high; right shoulder, pieces too vertical; arms port, pieces too low; secure arms, one man slow; cadence, ready, extra motion; aim left oblique the word company omitted from command; fire by file, cadence; carry from fire, cadence; fire as rear rank, cadence in loading; fire kneeling, cadence; fire lying down, cadence.

March in line and halt, one man out of dress; wheel company from halt to right, advanced marching flank too far; wheel company, marching, to left, pivot step too short; left turn, opened out; oblique in column of fours, lost cover from line to front in double time, opened out; oblique in line, lost distance.

Trail arms and arms port, lost dress; advance in double time 100 yards, halting and firing kneeling twice, with blank cartridges, then retire company over same ground in double time, halting and firing kneeling, to original front, twice with blank cartridges. Left, hands carried too low. One bad volley, form column of platoons to the right, one man out of dress; form column of fours right in front, lost distance; form line on the right, bad dress.

Company finished the programme and executed twelve extra movements in 28 minutes.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

## SOME BUFFALO BUBBLES.

BUFFALO, N. Y., JUNE 25.

In my last letter I told you that some of the ambitious companies would end the drill season by skirmish drills at the Park in heavy marching order. Two of these companies were E and F, of the 74th Regiment, who joined in an informal organization called the Fremont battalion, from Fremont place, by the side of which the armory of the regiment is situated. The commandant of the battalion was Captain George C. Fox, of F, who ranks Captain Frank N. Farrar, of E.

This battalion, which, as I have said, was a thoroughly informal organization—as a battalion—went out several times for deployment in skirmish drill. Now it happened that St. Luke's church, whose rector is the Rev. Walter North, for the past seven years chaplain of the 74th, had decided to give a lawn fete and strawberry festival in Olympic Park, the

scene of the glories and defeats of the Buffalo base ball club. To lend military eclat to the occasion, as well as to gather in the shekels for the church, Chaplain North invited the Fremont battalion to give an exhibition dress parade and skirmish drill.

Thereupon arose in the remainder of the 74th Regiment much ill-feeling. Some of the other officers raised the military point that troops in State service cannot take another name than that assigned them by the State, and serve in State uniform and with State arms. Col. Bloomer suggested to the chaplain that to smooth over the difficulty the entire regiment be invited. To this the chaplain assented, and on Thursday evening, June 23, the regiment assembled at the armory and marched to Olympic Park. The drill was made one of the compulsory drills of the year. A dress parade was had, after which came a review before the chaplain, Capt. Fox in command. Then came a skirmish drill and a sham battle, forty rounds of blank cartridges having been given to each man. After the drill the arms were sent back to the armory in a wagon, and the uniformed soldiers were allowed to roam at will between rows of ice cream booths and strawberry and cream tents. About three thousand spectators attended and the affair netted the church between five and six hundred dollars. Everything passed off pleasantly and successfully. He it remembered, however, that the Fremont battalion, as such, still pursues unimpaired its laudable undertaking of out-of-doors.

The one Buffalo expression on every one's lips is the old saw about the play of Hamlet with Hamlet left out. And the cause of this is the no, I thank you, declination of the Buffalo regiments to participate in the Fourth of July parade. In a letter declining the invitation to do so, Colonel Bloomer and Welch say: "As commanding officers we do not feel that it would be just to officers and men whom we command to use the power vested by the State, to require our commands to perform this additional service which means to them the loss of the only holiday they have and a fatiguing march under a broiling sun, and throws upon us the responsibility of causing them to make a parade at a season of the year, when marches of this character are always attended with more or less suffering and danger to health."

In this letter the colonels were supported by Brig.-General Doyle, who is the only one besides Gov. Hill having the power to order the regiments out. It was very broadly hinted that unless the militia retracts its decision the indignation of the populace would rise to such a height that Governor Hill will be petitioned to call out the guardsmen.

Finally, on the 30th, General Doyle, who had previously been ignored, received from the Chief Marshal, Gen. Graves, a note asking the brigade to parade at the State Armory, having been addressed to Colonel Welch and Bloomer. Gen. Doyle refusing to order out the brigade, the officers of the 65th and 74th assembled and considered the question of parading, the 74th finally yielding to the clamor and deciding to do so. It is not thought that more than 25 per cent. of the regiment can be got into line for the parade.

The G. A. R. will probably turn out with their old escort, Co. D, Buffalo City Guard; the 43d Separate Company, of Niagara Falls, have been invited, and the warriors from the Tonawanda and Cattaraugus reservations will whoop 'er up for the Fourth.

The officers of the 65th Regiment accepted an invitation to dine with Col. Geo. G. Carlisle, of the 20th Canadian battalion, at Camp Niagara, Niagara, Ont., on Wednesday, June 22. After dinner speeches were made, and in the evening the party adjourned to the Queen's Royal Hotel to participate in the hop. The trip was greatly enjoyed.

Co. F, 74th Regiment, has, as its commandant says, a good many shooting irons in the fire. A plan to refurbish their room, moonlight excursions down Niagara river, a company photograph gallery, and a proposal for badges for men serving five years, are all on the table—or under it.

Brig.-General Doyle, who has been in attendance at the reunion of the Army of the Potomac at Gettysburg, is an old timer in the militia. He joined Co. B, 74th Regiment, in 1856 when but about 16 years old. Enlisting in the 21st Regt. N. Y. V., served in the war, was mustered out in '63, brevetted major, and has since served with distinction in the National Guard of New York State.

EXTRA.

#### PENSIONS FOR MILITIAMEN.

THE Governor of New York has signed the bill granting pensions in certain cases to members of the National Guard. It provides that every member of the National Guard who shall be wounded or disabled in the performance of any actual service of the State, such as in cases of riot, tumult, breach of the peace, resistance to process, invasion, insurrection or imminent danger thereof, or whenever called upon in aid of the civil authorities, shall receive out of any moneys in the treasury of this State, not otherwise appropriated, upon certificate of the Surgeon-General, audit of the Adjutant-General and approval of the Governor, the like pension or rewards that persons under similar circumstances received from the United States and, in cases of injury or death, then the widow or minor children of such member of the National Guard shall receive such pension and reward, which shall date from and be paid from the passage of this act and hereafter at the time of receiving the injuries on account of which the reward is allowed.

#### MILITIA ITEMS.

Capt. W. V. Pencon, commanding Co. F, 14th N. Y., sailed for Europe with his son on Saturday, June 25. The members of his company gave him a send-off on Friday evening, June 24, at 8.30, by presenting him with a gold medal on board the steamship *Albatross*, Cunard Line, in token of his services, and in admiration of his abilities and energy as their commander.

The facilities and conveniences offered in the tent of the Young Men's Christian Association at the camp at Peekskill, to those on duty and in attendance at the camp is greatly appreciated, and their tent is largely patronized. It is provided with a long table and writing paper, envelopes, pens, ink, books, novels, daily and weekly papers, and games of all kinds are provided free of charge. Mail matter is also collected for those in camp, and every effort is made to make things pleasant. Religious singing meetings are also held. Mr. C. L. Broun, assisted by Hamilton, Secretary of the C. R. B. branch of the Y. M. C. A., are in charge of the tent.

A special meeting of the board of directors of the National Rifle Association was held June 27 in Temple Court to take action on the charges preferred by Brig.-General Robbins against Lieut. Wilson and Pasco for their conduct at Creedmoor. The matter was referred to the executive committee to report at the next regular monthly meeting of the board, July 12. The charges against Gen. Robbins will be sent to the Adj.-General.

Some dispute has arisen as to the scores made by Co. K, 18th Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., which at Creedmoor qualified 37 out of 38 men. The matter has been referred to Gen. Robbins, I. G. of R. P. By S. O. No. 54, Col. William J. Denslow is relieved from duty as Inspector of the 2d Brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., to which he was assigned at Peekskill, N. Y., in 1886. He is returned to the supernumerary list. To fill this vacancy Gen. James McLean has promoted Major Gustave Adolph Jahn, up to the present time Commissary of Subsistence, to the position of Brigade Inspector with the rank of major. He has been a member of the National Guard for the last 24 years. Capt. Fritz Bros, senior aide on the brigade staff, has been promoted to the position of Commissary of Subsistence, with the rank of major, and his place has been filled by the promotion of the junior aid, Capt. Beard.

Co. D, 2d Regt., N. G. S. N. Y., will take a tally-ko coach on the 4th of July and drive to College Point, where a game of base ball will be played. The senior corporal Mr. G. F. A. Rendles has been elected sergeant of this company, and Privates Clarence Britton and N. W. Ferry, corporals.

#### CONNECTICUT.

The following members of the National Guard are announced as having qualified during the season of 1886, as sharpshooters, first-class marksmen, and marksmen, and are awarded the State decoration, which is to be worn whenever

the dress uniform is worn. 2d Regiment, Com'y Serg't. H. P. Viberts, Jr.; Co. A, Privates C. J. Birkenmayer, O. H. Burr, J. D. Jones; Co. B, Capt. L. G. Seymour, 1st Lieut. L. E. Seymour, 2d Lieut. H. H. Williams, Serg'ts. A. M. Seymour, and V. E. Davis, Corp's. D. Jackson, A. E. Williams, and J. H. Ford, Musician H. M. Censor, Priv's. J. Carr, W. W. Christian, P. Jackson, and F. M. Mason.

#### MASSACHUSETTS MILITIA.

AN officer trained in the school of the Regular Army, who made a brief visit to the camp of the 1st Brigade at Framingham, writes us concerning it as follows: "Gen. Wales has a systematic and very correct method of training his staff and his method is producing good results. The camp was very orderly, the officers generally interested in their work, and performed such duties as I happened to see without unnecessary fuss. The light battery was at drill; their distances and intervals were well kept for the few movements I saw. Their horses were stabled, the drivers attending to their harnessing and grooming. I was told that the feeding was under the superintendence of an old non-commissioned officer—a farmer. The camp was clean. Comment upon the arrangement of it would seem out of place, as the tents were pitched by a special set of men hired for the purpose. This owing to the great damage done in the past to the canvas by the raw men. There was practically no drinking to speak of. It seemed to me in the casual glance that I had that the battalion drill was hardly so good as it should have been. But I have been told that this was partly owing to a large number of new officers and men, and that it improved greatly during the week."

The new Militia Law enacted by the Legislature, having received the approval of the Governor June 1, will go into effect July 14, 1887, until which date the present law remains in full force and effect. On and after July 14, brigade, regimental and battalion commanders will constitute the Military Board of Examiners, as follows: Brig.-Gen. F. Peach, Jr., 2d Brigade; Brig.-Gen. Nat. Wales, 1st Brigade; Col. A. C. Wellington, 1st Regt.; Col. Benj. F. Bridges, Jr., 2d Regt.; Col. Wm. A. Hancock, 5th Regt.; Col. Henry G. Greene, 6th Regt.; Col. Wm. M. Strachan, 9th Regt.; Col. E. A. Osgood, 8th Regt.; Lieut.-Col. Thomas F. Edwards, 1st Corps Cadets; Lieut.-Col. J. Frank Dalton, 2d Corps Cadets. The rank of Assistant Inspectors-General of rifle practice has been increased to that of Major and an inspector of rifle practice authorized for 1st Battalion Cavalry and 1st and 2d Corps of Cadets.

A Board, consisting of the following named officers: Capt. Charles A. Richardson, Co. G, 9th Regt.; Capt. Charles L. Dodge, Co. E, 8th Regt.; Capt. Sierra L. Bailey, Co. M, 1st Regt.; Capt. Charles W. Brown, Co. D, 2d Regt.; Capt. Sherman H. Fletcher, Co. F, Cavalry; Capt. James J. Barry, Co. C, 9th Regt.; Capt. Gideon F. Haynes, Co. F, 5th Regt.; Capt. Lawrence N. Duchesney, Battery C, 1st Bn. Art., will convene at the State House, Boston, on Friday, July 1, 1887, at 11 o'clock A. M., to consider what changes, if any, are necessary or advisable in the present dress coats of the militia and report thereon.

The new militia law requires that all the regiments in the State shall have the same number of companies. Three regiments—the 2d, 5th and 9th—will be affected, and twelve new companies will be recruited. The additions to the 2d Regiment will be made from the western portion of the State. The 5th and 9th Regiments will recruit their four companies between Boston and Worcester.

#### VERMONT NATIONAL GUARD.

G. O. 11, Adjutant and Inspector-General's office, State of Vermont, June 22, directs the several organizations of the National Guard of Vermont to go into camp at Bennington, on Saturday, Aug. 13, to remain five days. The encampment will be known as Camp Colonel Seth Warner, and will be conducted in accordance with the rules governing military camps. Brig.-Gen. William L. Greenleaf is assigned to duty at the camp as Post Commander. As far as practicable, the Quartermaster-General will arrange transportation for the troops, so that all may arrive in camp not later than five o'clock P. M., August 13th. Pay will be allowed to officers and enlisted men for the days on which the organization arrives at, and departs from, camp; and for such other days during the encampment as they are present for duty from revolvers, unless properly excused by the Post Commander. The 1st and 2d Separate Companies, Infantry, will form a provisional battalion under the command of such field officer as the Post Commander may designate. While en route to and from the camp, the senior officer present will be in command, and will be held responsible for the maintenance of order and discipline. The camp will be laid out and arranged in accordance with military regulations, and all decorations, fireworks, and illuminations are strictly prohibited.

G. O. 12, June 24, from the above headquarters orders an additional parade of the several organizations of the National Guard of Vermont at Bennington, commencing Wednesday, Aug. 10, and continuing three days.

The parade will be under the same command and subject to the same rules and regulations as the Camp of Instruction directed by General Order No. 11, of June 22.

#### TEXAS STATE ENCAMPMENT.

The State encampment at Houston closed June 25. Lieut. Hickey, Cushman and Rumbough, U. S. Army, the judges, made awards as follows: To companies that have never won a prize in an interstate drill against interstate companies—First prize, Waco Light Infantry; second prize, Brown Light Infantry; third prize, Houston Light Infantry. To companies that have never won a prize in either a State or interstate drill—First prize, Austin Grays, of Austin; second prize, Brenham Light Guards; third prize, Dallas Light Guards; fourth prize, Fayette Light Guards, of LaGrange; fifth prize, Pearson Guards, of Richmond; sixth prize, Lee Guards, of Giddings. The Houston Light Guard has made a score greater than that of the winning company in class one required by the Board of Management, and are entitled to the prize offered under the head of special prize, being \$250. In the individual competition Priv't. R. Garrett, Waco Light Infantry, first prize, \$25; Priv't. J. H. Killough, Fayette Light Guards, second prize, \$15; Priv't. John T. Brown, Dallas Light Guards, third prize, \$10.

A Houston correspondent writes: "The third day of the State Encampment, June 23, passed off successfully. At least 14,000 people were in attendance. Light Battery F, of the 3d U. S. Artillery, from San Antonio, gave an exhibition drill in the broad expanse beyond the drill grounds. The drill was exciting and beautiful. A press banquet was given in the evening in the armory of the Houston Light Guards."

At the close of the Fair, Texas, military jubilee a quantity of fireworks accidentally exploded, and killed instantly Capt. E. Barry, of Paris, and wounded mortally Captain C. H. Marshall, of Blossom Prairie, and some 20 more, chiefly women and children.

#### CALIFORNIA NATIONAL GUARD.

CAMP BAINLETT at Healdsburg will be formally opened July 2, the 2d Brigade marching in on that day. Brig.-Gen. Dimond has invited the 6th Brigade to encamp with the 2d, and the invitation being accepted the 6th will have a position on the left of the line. Maj.-Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A., will review the troops July 7, and Insp.-Gen. H. P. Hughes, U. S. Army, of his staff, will officially inspect the camp during its progress. Everything points to a successful occasion in a strictly military point of view.

#### VIRGINIA.

A new military company has been organized at Staunton to be called the "Jackson Rifles."

#### REFORM IN ARMY TARGET PRACTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SINCE two distinguished marksmen have ventilated their opinion on the subject of needed reform in Army target practice, may I ask the JOURNAL to grant me enough space for a few remarks on the same subject. Lieuts. Merriam and Clay have made excellent suggestions. Coming from two such experienced riflemen they should carry great weight. My own eight years' experience tells me that the advice they offer is good. When a few years ago the opinions of Army riflemen were listened to, such counsel would have borne good fruit; for at that time, when target practice in the Army was just starting, these same riflemen quietly introduced many valuable improvements into the service, viz., the prairie belt, the pistol grip, the buck-horn sight, and almost introduced into the Service a vastly superior rifle to our present one. The six grooved Springfield rifle which Col. Litchfield induced the Ordnance Department to manufacture enabled the Army teams to capture the grand prize (Hilton Trophy) at Creedmoor. A few such suggestions nowadays might add to this list of improvements; for instance, to mention but two—an electric bath of a few minutes duration would coat every bullet with a film of copper, prevent leading, insure greater accuracy, and leave the rifle constantly clean in the hands of the rifeman; add another extractor to balance the bearing and prevent their constant failure of this frail part of the Springfield mechanism. At present, alas! the influence of the practical rifeman is upon the decline. The question whether an American soldier should criticize a bad regulation is answered by the asking. The astounding principle announced by the Inspector of Rifle Practice, G. V. H., that one has not a right to discuss calmly the authorized system of target practice for its better improvement, violates rights which even an American soldier has not given up; it sounds rather too Russian. I fear me it was ill-advised for Lieut. M. to have proclaimed from the house-tops, that he had little or no faith in the marking and scoring which has produced such phenomenal army records during the past year or so. I am appalled at his temerity. But when one comes to think of it, he has some slight excuse for going astray, as it does seem strange that not one of these companies, with their immense "figures of merit," had a phenomenal shot to demonstrate his skill at the Dept., Division, or Army contests.

Shooting is a passion with the writer. He not only likes to see but to read of "big scores." But when a "doubting" Thomas intimates that the markers were not fair-minded he merely insinuates.

"The proof of the pudding is in the eating." These phenomenal shooters furnish poor pudding on the match, perhaps they were "excited," wouldn't it be better so to put it? How shall we obviate the difficulty and exorcise the doubting devil? My idea is that the individual figure of merit should not be counted in making up that of the company. The individual should be obliged to qualify as before, except that any shot fired outside of the gallery during the whole season should be counted in computing his individual figure of merit. The company's figure of merit should be made up solely from the record of its skirmish and volley firing. This practice should be witnessed by the Dept. Inspector of Rifle Practice. Skirmishing should be not at the fixed figure targets, but at vanishing and moving targets. For example, the line of skirmishers starts towards the butts; fire seconds after the first halt has sounded cause either the standing or kneeling figure target to appear for fifteen seconds, then let the two named targets alternate in appearing as the skirmishers move down the range until the line has approached to within three hundred yards of the butts. The prone figures should appear for the same length of time; at the last halt when the skirmishers are supposed to fire as rapidly as possible, the figures should be moved a few yards side ways. When the men are new at this kind of practice the movement should be slow; after they are more expert it may be at some fixed and rapid rate.

As to the rifle that we are armed with I would like to ask a question. Would we as a nation trust to this weapon in a war against a foreign power armed with any of the best rifles now made in this country or in England? If so, there is no doubt in my mind but that we would be badly worsted.

MEDALS.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Behind the Blue Ridge," by Frances Courtenay Baylor, the author of "On Both Sides," is well called by her "a homely narrative," for it deals with the every-day life of a "homely" people, the mountaineers of the Blue Ridge of Virginia. The plot is a simple one, the life of one of the dwellers on "the mountain," but vigor, grace, and a strong characteristic style distinguish this very interesting story. The opening chapter has a spirited and charming description of the old mountain road, which connects the valley of Virginia with the outer world, and a sketch of John Shore, the simple hero of the tale. We recognize in him another of the type made dear to us in Rip Van Winkle or Mrs. Stowe's "Sam Lawton," and the pathos of his life is as deep as that of Rip's. The other characters are all real people, some very amusing, and the work fully maintains the reputation gained by Miss Baylor when she wrote "On Both Sides," and is well worth reading. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company.

Mr. Edward Muybridge, whose remarkable instantaneous photographs of "The Horse in Motion," published in 1882, astonished the world, has been working in the same line for the past four years under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania. About \$30,000 have been expended, and 100,000 plates have been exposed. The result is a series of views presenting over 20,000 positions assumed by men, women, and children, draped and nude, and by birds and animals in motion. The "Century" some time ago secured the right to the first publication of a selection from these pictures, and in the July number an article will appear on this subject, by Talcott Williams, of the Philadelphia Press, illustrated with a number of the views, including those of men jumping and somersaulting, batting and throwing base-ball, birds flying, horses jumping, a mule "bucking," and kicking, etc.

Professor Atwater, of the Wesleyan University, publishes his third paper in "The Century" for July on the "Chemistry and Economy of Food." His new article is entitled "The Potential Energy of Food." Prof. Atwater says: "The use of oily and fatty foods in Arctic regions is explained by the great potential energy of fat, a pound of which is equal to over two pounds of protein or starch."

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

F. F.—Write to the Adjutant of the Military Academy, West Point, for a copy of the latest register of cadets.

G. R. H.—The only colored regiment commanded by a Colonel Steel was the 11th U. S. Colored Troops, mustered in at Arkansas.

Pax.—There are clerkships connected with the U. S. Army in and around New York which pay over \$1,500 a year, but not many.

J. L. V. B.—Major G. W. Candee, Paymaster, U. S. A., is present stationed in St. Louis, but he will be relieved sometime in July by Major Charles L. Wilson, Paymaster, now at Omaha.

A. V. B.—The name of the hospital steward at Fort Harker, Kansas, in October, 1886, was Isaac H. Wilson. He was discharged at Frankford Arsenal, Pa., Aug. 9, 1886. Nothing further of him is known.

M. F. P.—There is a vacancy in the 2d Rhode Island District but no member of Congress at present to make the appointment. For information in regard to admission to the Military Academy, etc., write to the Adjutant-General, U. S. Army.

Brooklyn asks: 1. Has sec. 1471, to remove the charge of desertion in A.-G. O. against soldiers who enlist with one command without the proper discharge from another become a law? Ans.—Yes; approved by President, May 11, 1887.

2. Has bill No. 1480, to amend 1683 A. of W., become a law? It adds a clause providing that no person shall be tried or punished by a Court-martial for desertion in time of peace and not in the face of an enemy committed more than two years before the arraignment of such person. Ans.—No.

3. Has a man who deserted three years ago lost his citizenship. Is it advisable for a deserter to enlist again and serve five years, or what is it best to do? Ans.—While, of course, you do not lose your citizenship, you are still subject to arrest and trial for desertion. Our advice would be to surrender yourself at the station from which you deserted and trust to the chances of being allowed to serve your term out without severe punishment for deserting.

C. S. asks: Can Chinese become citizens of the United States (apart from treaty obligations) as well as other foreigners, and do the Constitution and laws discriminate against the admission of Chinese as citizens of the United States? Ans.—Up to the time of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution, only white persons were permitted to become citizens by naturalization, and the amendment to the laws since made (Act of July 14, 1880) only extends the privilege to persons of African descent. A Chinaman, therefore, not being a white man nor of African descent, cannot become a citizen by naturalization, unless by treaty or by act of Congress. His child, however, is a citizen by birth if born within the United States, though a son of the Chinese. Ambassador is not by the fact of birth within the United States, a citizen of the United States, because he is not born "subject to the jurisdiction thereof." The same law applies to the native Indians of this country. An Indian, born in tribal relations, is not born fully "subject to the jurisdiction of the United States" and, therefore, is not a citizen by birth, nor can he be naturalized except by special treaty or by Congressional enactment, because he is

neither a white man nor a person of African descent. If, on the other hand, he renounces his tribal relations, and takes up his abode in a civilized community, his son born after such change of abode is a citizen by birth, because born subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The Constitution and laws do, therefore, discriminate, as shown above, against the admission of Chinese as citizens of the United States, as well as against every race of men other than Caucasian or African. The few instances of naturalization of Chinese, as reported in the press from time to time, have all taken place through ignorance or disregard of law, and are void.

## DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

The following is a list of the dates of departure of the mails during the month of July for the West Indies, Mexico, and for Central and South America. From New York.—For Central America, except Guatemala and Costa Rica and the South Pacific, except Chili, also specially addressed correspondence for Chili, Guatemala, Costa Rica, and Mexico, July 1, 11, 20; Cane Harb., St. Domingo, and Turk's Islands, July 9, 20; Windward Islands, July 18, 27; Vera Cruz and Progreso, July 4, 14, 23; Hayti, July 14, 23; Bermuda, July 7, 20; Jamaica, July 2, 16, 23; Curacao and Venezuela, July 7, 20, 30. For Jamaica, Nicaragua, and U. S. of Colombia, except Aspinwall and Panama, July 6, 27; Para, Pernambuco, and Cera, Brazil, July 30; Bahama Islands and Santiago, Cuba, July 7; Mexican States of Yucatan, Campeche, Tabasco, and Chiapas, also specially addressed correspondence for other Mexican States, July 7, 21; for St. Croix, St. Thomas and Windward Islands direct, July 2.

From New Orleans.—For Nicaragua, July 2, 27; Republic of Honduras and Bay Islands, July 5, 10, 12, 14, 19, 26, 27, specially addressed correspondence for Cuba and Porto Rico, July 14, 23; British Honduras, Guatemala, and the Republic of Honduras, July 9, 10, 20; U. S. of Colombia, July 13, 20; Bay Islands, July 14, 23; Costa Rica, July 8, 22.

Mails for Cuba leave Philadelphia July 11, 18, 25. Mails for St. Thomas and for St. Croix via St. Thomas; for Barbadoes, and for Trinidad and Demerara via Barbadoes; for Brazil direct, and for Chili, the Argentine Republic, Uruguay and Paraguay via Brazil, leave Newport News, Va., July 9, 30.

Mails for the South Pacific and Central American ports; also for the States of Sinaloa, Jalisco, Colima, Michoacan, and Guerrero, Mexico, leave San Francisco, Cal., July 1, 15. Mails for Lower California and the West Coast of Mexico, leave San Francisco July 7.

Trans-Pacific mails leave San Francisco, Cal., as follows: For Japan, Shanghai, Hong Kong and dependent Chinese ports and the East Indies, except British India, Straits Settlements, Siam and Dutch East Indies, July 12, 23; New Zealand and Australia, and for Fiji and Samoan Islands and New Caledonia via Sydney, N. S. W., Hawaiian Kingdom, July 1, 20. Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, July 31.

## FOREIGN SMALL ARMS.

The English Committee on Small Arms have just commenced at Enfield a series of experiments with different sized bullets, principally designed for the Enfield-Martini and Rubini rifles, with a view to the adoption of a pattern for the new repeating rifle. The object is to obtain information as to the relative forces of the different projectiles on animal bodies, and the experiments were made upon the carcasses of horses. The men who fired took aim as

directed at particular parts, and the results were examined by veterinary surgeons. It was found that the effect produced by the bullets of small calibre was greater than that resulting from the use of the larger bullets.

According to La France, the new French small-bore rifle is a jewel which the soldier will adore, pet, and take care of. There will be no recoil when he fires it, and no smoke; he will be able to blaze away with impunity from the border of a wood, being invisible. He will not lose his head by fighting in noise and obscurity. The cartridges, of which he will have an unlimited supply, are nickelled and charming, and no thicker than the end of a pencil. We are then told that the sword-bayonet is very pointed and tempting, and that it will encourage the troops of Boulanger to fight in the old fashion when they come to close quarters with Prussian cloth.

## THE ITALIAN CRUISER "DOGALI."

The particulars concerning the Dogali are as follows:

Length all over.....	367 ft.
Length between perpendiculars.....	250 ft.
Breadth, moulded.....	37 ft.
Depth, moulded.....	20 ft. 6 in.
Draught of water, forward.....	13 ft.
" " aft.....	16 ft.
" " mean.....	14 ft. 6 in.
Displacement.....	2050 tons.

Indicated horse-power..... 5000 tons.  
Natural draught..... 7700 tons.  
Forced..... 7700 tons.  
Speed—forced draught..... 19.00 knots

Armament.—Six 6-inch breechloading guns on centre pivot Yavasseur mountings, nine 6-pounder rapid-firing guns on recoil carriages, six Gardner guns, one bow torpedo gun fixed, one stern torpedo gun training, two broadside training torpedo guns. The vessel has twin-screws, each propeller being driven by a triple-expansion horizontal direct-acting engine. Storage is provided for 500 tons of coal, which would serve at a maximum speed for a run of about 60 hours, or 1,100 knots, or at half-speed for about 20 days, or 4,500 knots. The vessel is rigged with two military masts, with light fore and aft sails. The tops are arranged as revolving towers, completely hiding the gunners. Each top carries one Gatling gun. The whole length of the hold of the vessel from stem to stern is protected by a steel deck of a minimum thickness of 1 inch and a maximum of 2 inches. The vessel carries two search lights of 20,000 candle power, and a complete outfit of internal lighting.

This vessel is the first war-ship fitted with triple-expansion engines. They were made by Messrs. R. and W. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, and are of the twin-screw horizontal type. Each set of main engines has three cylinders, 30 in., 45 in. and 73 in. diameter, with a stroke of 2 ft. 9 in. The slides are worked on Marshall's system, which

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the chances of a complete breakdown very remote. During the trial the engines worked well, running at a speed of 135 revolutions per minute, and developing a power of over 7,000 horses, the vessel attaining a speed of 19.66 knots per hour.—*Engineer.*

#### AUSTRIAN NAVAL MANOEUVRES.

REAR ADMIRAL FRANKLIN, commanding the European Squadron, reports from Spezzia, Italy, June 12: "Rear Admiral Rocca, of the Italian Navy, sailed from here on June 11 with a squadron consisting of armored ships and torpedo-boats for the purpose of naval manoeuvres between this point and the island of Sicily. As far as I have been able to gather he is to attempt the above named island with a force under his command and the Italian permanent squadron under Vice Admiral Oreste. It is to attempt to frustrate his designs. The result of these operations will be very interesting to naval men, and it is to be

regretted that we could not have had a representative in the fleet, but I believe that the Italian authorities are opposed to the presence of foreigners at such times."

The manoeuvres, which are to be at Pola, are the trial of new tactics, which will, if they succeed, bring about, it is said, a change in naval warfare. The operations are to be divided into two parts. In the first series, the armorclad *Tegethoff*, *Custoza* and *Erzherzog Albrecht*, the cruisers *Panther*, *Leopard*, *Lussin*, 18 torpedo boats, and several other vessels will form two opposing squadrons. One, consisting of armorclads, will have its base of operations in Southern Dalmatia; the other, composed of torpedo boats and cruisers, in Northern Dalmatia. The second series of manoeuvres will take place next month under the immediate command of Vice Admiral von Sterneck. The squadron of torpedo boats and cruisers will in this case be replaced by a second armorclad squadron consisting of the *Don Juan*, *Kaiser Maximilian* and *Prinz Eu-*

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#### Proposals for Lease of West Point Hotel, West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.  
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a  
copy of this advertisement attached, will be  
received at this office until 12 o'clock meri-  
dian on Thursday, the 18th of August, 1887,  
at which time and place they will be opened  
in the presence of such bidders as may at-  
tend, for the lease of the West Point Hotel,  
West Point, N. Y., its fixtures, appurtenances,  
and grounds now enclosed about the same,  
for the period of FIVE years, commencing  
November 1st, 1887.

Full information as to blanks and the reg-  
ulations governing the Hotel lease will be  
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By order of the Superintendent:  
WM. F. SPURGIN,  
Captain 21st Infantry, Treasurer, U. S. M. A.

#### Proposals for Lease of Public Stable and House occupied by Public Liveryman at West Point, New York.

HEADQUARTERS U. S. MILITARY ACADEMY,  
OFFICE OF THE TREASURER,  
WEST POINT, N. Y., June 24, 1887.  
SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate, with a  
copy of this advertisement attached, will be  
received at this office until 12 o'clock meri-  
dian on Thursday, the 1st of September, 1887,  
at which time and place they will be opened  
in the presence of such bidders as may at-  
tend, for the lease of the public stable and  
house now occupied by Mr. John Denton, to-  
gether with the privilege of occupying same  
and performing the service of public livery-  
man at West Point, N. Y., for the period of  
FIVE years, commencing November 1, 1887,  
subject to regulations governing said franchise  
which are now established or may here-  
after be promulgated by the Superintendent  
of the U. S. Military Academy, approved by  
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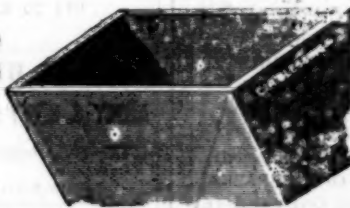
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gen. At the beginning of July the whole squadron will be united at Pola for the launch of the armored Erzherzog Rudolf.

### ENGLISH HEAVY GUNS.

Mr. Northcote stated recently in the English House of Commons that no 43 ton gun broke down at the proof butts at Woolwich on or about the 28th of August, 1885. On the 20th of August a vent slide failed, but this did not put the gun out of action and a new vent slide was fitted on in half a minute. Changes have been made both in the design and specification of the 12-in. breech-loading guns since their original design in 1881, and these changes were necessary. Two additions are being made to Marks I. and II. 12-in. breech-loading guns with the view of bringing them into conformity with the steel guns of new design. They are being chase-booped, and that part of the bore specially attacked by the gas is being lined. The guns are believed to be perfectly serviceable.

Sir H. Tyler asked whether a 10-in. wire howitzer and a 9.2-in. wire gun were constructed last year at Woolwich; and, if so, what was the weight and cost of each of them; and, also, whether he would be so good as to describe in regard to the rounds fired from each of those guns—(1) the weight of charge and nature of powder; (2) weight of projectile; (3) muzzle velocity for each round; and (4) the maximum powder pressure, with any other particulars of an interesting character; and whether he would kindly afford in an unopposed return, any information that he was unable to embody in the answer to this question? Mr. Northcote said: "The two guns in question are entirely experimental, and the Secretary of State does not think it would be to the interest of the Service to publish the details asked for by my honorable friend; but he will have no objection to give him such details confidentially for his own information."

### FOREIGN ITEMS.

According to the "Progres Militaire" (Paris) the French troops in Tonquin have on the sick list 2,300—an enormous proportion for an effective of 12,000 Europeans.

The Japanese Gens. Kavakami and Nogi have arrived in Berlin, where they contemplate a long stay. They intend to witness, says the "Deutsche Heeres-Zeitung" (Berlin), the manoeuvres of the Guard Corps d'Armee, and to visit the principal military institutions of the capital.

GEN. BOULANGER has been appointed to the command of the 13th Army Corps stationed at Clermont-Ferrand, 250 miles from Paris.

The military editor of the Paris "Temps," writing about the proposed mobilization of a French army corps in the autumn, reminds its readers how dear France paid for a defective organization in 1870.

The disease known as kumri has killed many horses in Burmah, neither Arab, Australian, nor country-bred being able to resist its ravages. The great mortality it has caused has frequently paralyzed the action of the English British Cavalry.

The slave trade seems to be pretty briskly carried on in the Red Sea and on the east coast of Africa by the account of the captures which the English gunboats Dolphin, Gannet, Albacore, Turquoise and other ships are making. For every dhow the English men-of-war succeed in capturing, it is estimated that nine others make the run.

A COURT OF HONOR in Berlin has decreed that Major Hinz be deprived of the right of the title of Major and to wear the uniform, and the Emperor has confirmed the degradation. Major Hinz was retired on a pension, was a progressive Deputy in the Reichstag, opposed the septennate and favored the short service system. He became intensely unpopular among his former brother officers, who denounced him as unfit to bear an army title or to wear orders. He prosecuted his slanderer in a court of law and obtained a successful verdict, whereupon the staff officers of the Guards corps appointed the court of honor.

According to M. Emile Levasseur, the United Kingdom has the largest number of great cities of any country in the world, excluding China, as to the census of which we have really no trustworthy information. The United Kingdom has no fewer than twenty-seven towns each with a population of more than 100,000 inhabitants. The population of these twenty-seven towns amounts to 9,287,000, being about 26 1/2 per cent. of the whole population of the kingdom. India has the next largest number, twenty-two; but the population of the twenty-two towns is only 4,566,000, and the proportion to the whole population of the Indian Empire is only a little over 1 1/2 per cent. Next comes the United States of America, with twenty towns, having an aggregate population of 4,753,000, being just about 9 per cent. of the total population of the Union.

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### MARRIED.

BOUGHTON-WILSON.—At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 20, Lieutenant DANIEL H. BOUGHTON to Miss HENRIETTA RITTERHOUSE WILSON, daughter of General Thomas Wilson, U. S. Army.

BOYD-WILLARD.—At Washington, D. C., June 23, Passed Asst. Surgeon JOHN C. BOYD, U. S. Navy, to CATHERINE DORA WILLARD, daughter of C. C. Willard, Esq.

EGBERT-LYNCH.—At Baltimore, Md., June 22, ISAAC L. EGBERT to MARION B., daughter of Sailmaker N. Lynch, U. S. Navy, retired.

FIEBERGER-UPSON.—At Akron, O., June 29, Lieutenant G. J. FIEBERGER, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., to Miss ANNA PERKINS UPSON, daughter of Hon. W. H. Upson.

LEONARD-ROBERTSON.—At Kansas City, Mo., June 22, Cadet Engineer J. C. LEONARD, U. S. Navy, to Miss NANNIE B. ROBERTSON.

MERILLON-CLINCH.—At Paris, France, June 16, JOSEPH MERILLON, of Pau, to NELLY STEWART CLINCH, only daughter of Charles J. Clinch, of New York.

RANDLE-PATTISON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, New York City, on Thursday evening, June 23, 1887, by the Rev. William A. Hitchcock, D. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., JOHN LOUNSBURY RANDLE to MINNA W., daughter of Rear-Admiral Thomas Pattison, U. S. Navy.

### DIED.

FLINN.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., June 20, JAMES M. FLINN, formerly Acting Second Assistant Engineer, U. S. Navy.

HUNTER.—At his residence, in Philadelphia, Pa., June 24, Medical Director LEWIS BOUDINOT HUNTER, U. S. Navy, retired, aged 82. Buried at Princeton, N. J.

SNYDER.—At Washington, D. C., June 30, Chief Engineer HENRY LEE SNYDER, U. S. Navy.

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Proposals must be made in triplicate. Specifications, blank forms and instructions to bidders may be had, on application, at this office.  
WALTER MCFARLAND,  
Lieut. Col. of Engineers.

WAR DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT,  
HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE,  
NEW YORK CITY, June 27, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, are invited and will be received at this office until 11 A. M., July 28, 1887, for the mason and iron work, etc., called for by specifications "A," and for the carpenter work, etc., called for by specifications marked "B." This work is for the erection of a gymnasium at West Point, N. Y., for which plans and specifications may be seen at this office, and at the Post Quartermaster's office, West Point, N. Y., where also the blank forms of proposals, contracts, etc., can be obtained.

Bidders must state the time within which the work will be completed. Bids must be for all the work, materials, etc., on either of the specifications, or on both. Proposals must be made in strict conformity with the plans and specifications, and must be accompanied by a guarantee bond having justification for 20 per cent. of the amount of the proposal, and a bond, with a penalty of 10 per cent. will be required upon execution of the contract. The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

Envelopes containing proposals should be addressed to the undersigned and marked proposals for gymnasium.

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Lt. Col. and Deputy Q. M. Gen., U. S. Army,  
Depot Quartermaster.

### Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

NEW YORK DEPOT OF THE QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT, NEW YORK CITY,  
June 4, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., July 7, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders for furnishing and delivering at this depot, miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as G. I. buckets and barrels, office furniture, tools, hose, pipe, oils, &c., &c., specified on schedule to be seen and had at this office.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to accept, as may be most advantageous to the department. Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture produced on the Pacific coast to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blanks and information as to bidding, &c., will be furnished by this office on application. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores, to be opened July 7, 1887," and be addressed to the undersigned.

HENRY C. HODGES,  
Lieutenant Colonel and Deputy Quartermaster-Gen., U. S. Army, Depot Quartermaster.

### Proposals for Purchase of Vessels

NAVY DEPARTMENT,  
WASHINGTON, April 25, 1887.

In accordance with the provisions of the fifth section of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1883 (Statutes at Large, vol. 22, p. 569), sealed proposals will be received at the Navy Department until noon on Saturday, July 30, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened for the purchase of the following-named vessels, which have been stricken from the Navy Register, viz:

Tennessee, appraised at \$35,000, Powhatan at \$17,000, and Ticonderoga at \$15,000, at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, New York; Shenandoah at \$12,000, Lackawanna at \$12,000, Wachusett at \$10,000, and Cyane at \$3,000, at the Navy Yard, Mare Island, California.

The vessels will be sold, for cash, to the person or persons, or corporation or corporations offering the highest price therefor above the appraised value thereof. Each bid or proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of cash (or satisfactory certified check, payable to the order of the Secretary of the Navy) of not less than 20 per cent. of the amount of the offer or proposal, and also a bond with a penal sum equal to one-half the amount of the offer, with two or more sureties, whose ability is certified to by a U. S. Judge, District Attorney, Postmaster, or Collector of Internal Revenue, in the district in which the sureties reside, conditioned for the payment of the remaining 80 per cent. of the amount of such offer or proposal within thirty days from the date of its acceptance. In case default is made in the payment of the remaining 80 per cent., or any part thereof, within that time, said cash deposit of 20 per cent. shall be considered as forfeited to the Government, and shall be applied as directed in the act of March 3, 1883. A bond need not be furnished, provided the cash deposit or certified check accompanying the proposal covers the whole amount of the proposal. All deposits and bonds of bidders, whose proposals shall not be accepted, will be returned to them within seven days after the opening of the proposals.

Proposals must be submitted in a sealed envelope, addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for the purchase of vessels," so as to distinguish them from other communications. No offer for more than one vessel must be included within one proposal. In the case of tie bids, the award will be made by the Secretary of the Navy by lot.

On application to the Department, a printed list will be furnished giving general information concerning the vessels; also forms of bids and bonds which must be used by bidders. The vessels can be examined at any time by applying to the Commandant of the Navy Yard where they are.

The purchasers must remove the vessels purchased from the limits of the Yard within such reasonable time as may be fixed by the Department.

WILLIAM C. WHITNEY,  
Secretary of the Navy.

### HOTELS.

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### Proposals for Quartermaster's Stores.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT, Q. M. DEPARTMENT, MENT, JEFFERSONVILLE, IND.,  
June 14, 1887.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock, A. M., (Central Standard time), on Wednesday, July 20, 1887, at which time and place they will be opened in presence of attending bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot miscellaneous Quartermaster's stores, such as Barrack and Office Furniture, Six-mule wagons, Escort wagons, Ambulances, Dougherty Spring wagons, Dump carts, wagon materials, Blacksmiths', Farriers', Wheelwrights', Masons', Saddlers', and miscellaneous tools, iron, hardware, paints, oils, etc.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, and to accept the whole or any portion of the supplies bid for.

Preference given to articles of domestic production and manufacture, conditions of price and quality being equal, and such preference given to articles of American production and manufacture, produced on the Pacific coast, to the extent of the consumption required by the public service there.

Blank proposals, specifications, and full information as to bidding, etc., will be furnished on application to this office.

Envelopes containing proposals should be plainly marked "Proposals for—," at Jeffersonville Depot, Indiana, and addressed to the undersigned.

RUFUS SAXTON,  
Assistant Quartermaster-General, U. S. A.

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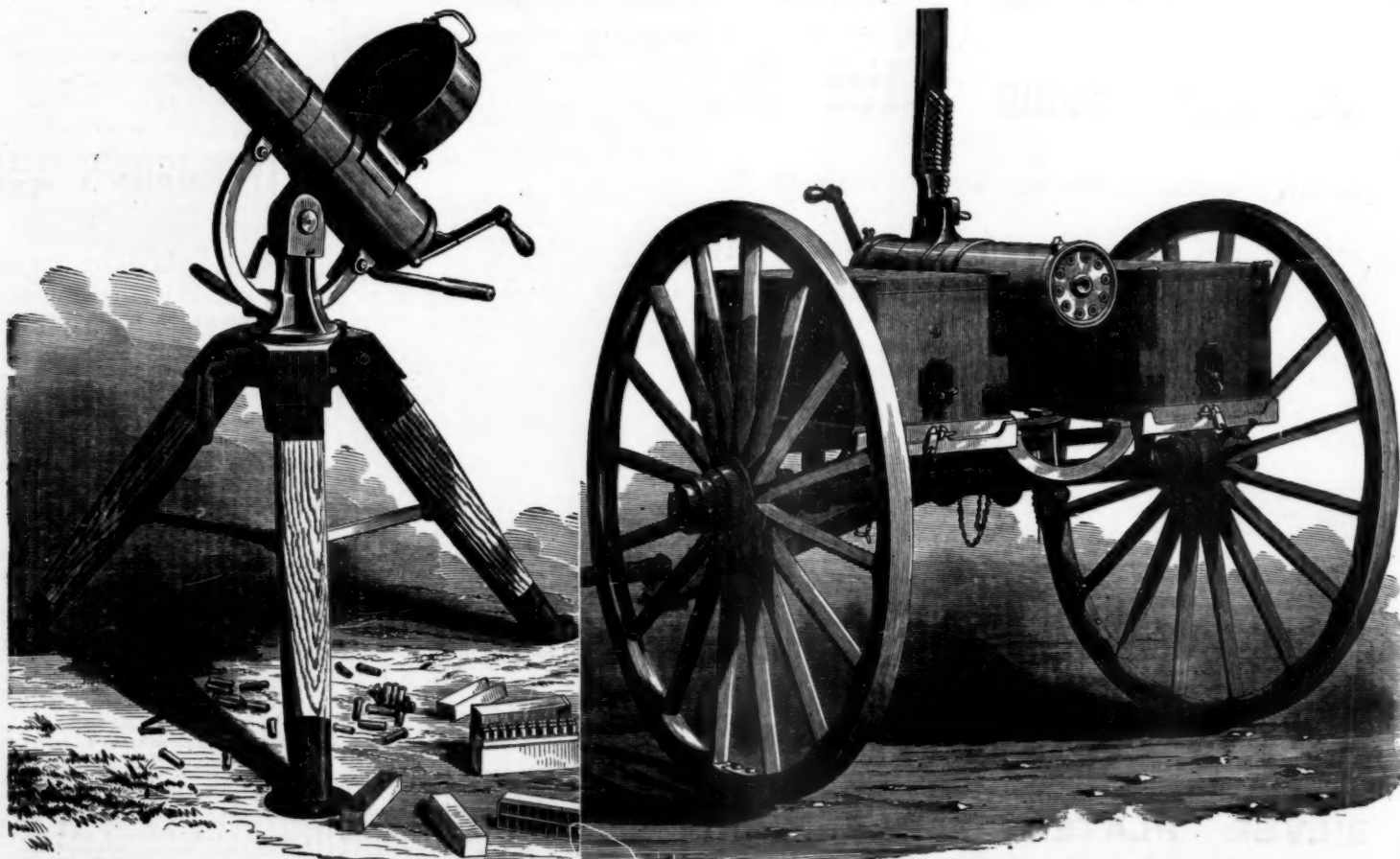
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